

Ex-Reagan Aide Reported Linked to Contra Fund-Raiser

By Thomas B. Edsall
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Carl R. Channell, who has pleaded guilty to tax-fraud conspiracy in connection with the Iran-contra affair, paid a retainer of \$20,000 a month to a former personal assistant of President Ronald Reagan in 1985 to arrange seven private meetings between the president and Channell's major contributors, according to a source close to Channell.

The arrangement replaced an original agreement to pay the former aide, David Fischer, \$50,000 for each meeting with the president, according to this source, who is familiar with the material Mr. Channell provided to the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh.

The private meetings between the president and contributors to Mr. Channell's tax-exempt foundation are part of a growing body of evidence showing that Mr. Reagan and members of his administration had numerous dealings with participants in the criminal conspiracy to which Mr. Channell pleaded guilty on Wednesday.

According to the special counsel, the conspiracy was designed to defraud the Internal Revenue Service by raising money to arm the Nicaraguan rebels through a tax-exempt foundation.

On Thursday, the presidential spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the president was not involved in any criminal activities.

"In the legal view of the White House, the president is not a part of



Police in Warsaw breaking up demonstrations Friday by supporters of Solidarity, the banned labor union.

Poland Cracks Down on May Day Protests

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Police officers broke up May Day demonstrations throughout Poland on Friday, beating protesters and detaining dozens of persons in the strongest repression by the government since a policy of political liberalization was begun nine months ago.

Polish authorities deployed thousands of police in an show of force, witnesses and political activists said.

The actions signaled the continued intolerance by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to peaceful public assembly by supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Police, armed with batons, attacked one Solidarity gathering in the southwest city of Wroclaw, witnesses said. They said at least 20 persons were severely beaten. About 150 persons reportedly were detained.

Police also converged on a church in Gdansk where the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and

500 supporters gathered after a Mass Friday morning.

Mr. Walesa accused the authorities of hiding behind brute force and remaining "fearful of society."

The intensive police deployment followed a roundup Thursday of more than a dozen leading opposition organizers in Warsaw and other cities.

The opposition leaders were being detained for 48 hours. It was the first such mass action by authorities since an amnesty freed political prisoners in September and General Jaruzelski began a policy of avoiding political jailing.

The principal opposition event Friday in Warsaw had been planned around a Mass at the St. Stanislaw Church. More than 2,000 persons managed to gather in and around the church, but thousands more were turned away by the police, who lined streets and intersections around the neighborhood.

After the Mass, some Solidarity supporters carrying banners tried to begin a march on the street outside the church, witnesses said.

They were attacked and some were beaten with their batons by plainclothes policemen, witnesses said.

■ **Anti-Apartheid Protest**

In May Day events elsewhere:

■ Nearly 10,000 South African blacks and whites, in the largest anti-government gathering since emergency rule was imposed in June, held a rally at a stadium in Cape Town, United Press International reported.

The rally, held to protest the government's policy of racial segregation, was the only demonstration permitted by the government.

Authorities disrupted other labor rallies in black areas around Johannesburg and Cape Town, all of which had been banned.

■ In Moscow, crowds poured onto Red Square for a traditional demonstration that stressed the themes of the campaign by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for "restructuring."

Carrying banners and slogans, balloons and artificial flowers, tens

Reagan May Lift Japan Sanctions By June Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan urged Friday that sanctions against \$300 million worth of Japanese electronics products be withdrawn "promptly," and President Ronald Reagan said he hoped the tariffs could be lifted in time for the economic summit meeting in Venice in early June.

While the statements were conciliatory, the extent of the trade problem was underscored in Tokyo on Friday by a report that Japan's merchandise trade surplus widened to a record \$101.4 billion for the fiscal year ending March 31, nearly double the \$61.6 billion surplus the previous year.

Mr. Nakasone's comments came as he was winding up two days of talks in Washington to try to placate anger over Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

The statements by the two leaders seemed to indicate that some progress had been made in alleviating the bitterness that has marked relations between the countries in recent months over issues of trade.

But the trade-surplus report Friday was a piece of bad timing for Mr. Nakasone, who has been trying to convince the U.S. government that Japan is trying to stimulate its economy and take other measures — such as reducing short-term interest rates — to reduce the surplus.

Congressional Democrats, at least, seemed little impressed. The House of Representatives marked Mr. Nakasone's visit by passing a trade bill on Thursday that directly targets Japan, among other nations, for retaliation.

Senate leaders, however, said they doubted that body would pass similar legislation, and Mr. Reagan vowed to veto it in any case.

In his farewell comments, Mr. Nakasone said that economic issues dominated the three sessions of talks with Mr. Reagan.

He said both he and Mr. Reagan recognized that "four respective large current account imbalances could bring about serious consequences for the health of the world economy. It is necessary to rectify this situation."

Mr. Reagan brought up the issue of the sanctions himself — 100 percent tariffs he slapped on selected Japanese televisions, computers and power tools on April 17 in retaliation for alleged Japanese violations of a computer chip pricing agreement.

"We have agreed to review the data in mid-May," he said. "It's my hope that with the Venice summit

U.S. Banks Raise Prime Rate to 8% From 7.75%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate Friday to 8 percent from 7.75 percent, reflecting a rise in their wholesale cost of funds caused largely by the faltering dollar.

The move, which followed a similar quarter-point rise one month ago, came one day after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, seeking to defuse trade tensions and steady the U.S. currency against the yen, told President Ronald Reagan that he had ordered the Bank of Japan to lower short-term interest rates.

The United States has encouraged Japan to reduce rates to stim-

In '88 Race, Democrats Revert to Old Image

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Had any one guessed a year ago that a Democratic Party buried by two successive landslide election defeats would charge into the 1988 presidential campaign with its candidates calling for a more compassionate government, higher taxes, less defense spending and more military restraint, the prediction would have seemed outlandish.

But it is plain from the Democrats' early campaign speeches that while the vocabulary may be trimmed a bit, the party is very much back to its old self. Its candidates all are running on a center-

Pope Beatifies Carmelite, Born a Jew, Slain by Nazis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOGNE — Pope John Paul II on Friday beatified Edith Stein, a Jewish-born Carmelite nun who died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

In a gesture of solidarity to Jews who criticized the action, the pontiff repeatedly referred to her Jewish heritage and hailed her as an outstanding "daughter of the Jewish people."

The beatification was criticized by many Jewish leaders as a distortion of history. Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, said the action could be interpreted as an attempt "to



A group of nuns waved to Pope John Paul II as he rode around Cologne stadium on Friday when he arrived to beatify Edith Stein, the Jewish-born nun who was killed by the Nazis at Auschwitz. The beatification was criticized by some Jews as a distortion of history.

A Day's Labor in Soviet: Not Just for the State

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A much-heralded law that went into effect Friday allows thousands of Soviet citizens for the first time to work for themselves instead of the state.

Announced last November, the law to expand legal "individual labor" has already been put into practice in scattered areas of the nation, as craftsmen, handymen, hairdressers and cafe managers experimented with concepts of profit, loss, competition and risk.

Under the law, people can register with local authorities and offer their services to the public. When necessary, the state provides credit and premises. In some cases, the entrepreneur pays a fee for a license; in others, the state gets a share through taxes.

The law is restricted to about 40 job classifications. Experts here say that the law is not likely to have a big economic impact because it will mostly legitimize work that is now being done illegally.

The greater effect, they note, will be psychological, as work once regarded with suspicion becomes part of the economic mainstream.

The law is expected to be one of the most tangible features of the changes put into effect by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Its most direct impact could be on people's lives by improving the dismal state of consumer services.

Soviet spokesmen emphasize that the law does not allow private

ownership and is not a step away from socialist principles. But they concede that it will challenge stereotypes and require a rethinking of concepts about work.

"For many years, this kind of activity was considered unnecessary and social opinion about it was not very positive," said Lev Nikiforov, deputy director of the Institute on the Economy. "Now it is considered necessary. Many people do not understand it. They will have to work out new attitudes."

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Speculating on Gorbachev: A Test of Strength at the Kremlin

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — For Mikhail S. Gorbachev, under fire inside the Soviet Union for his party and government reforms, the coming year will provide a make-or-break test of his ability to survive, the Central Intelligence Agency's chief analyst of the Soviet leadership has said.

The "showdown," Marc Zlotnik said at a Smithsonian Institution meeting on Wednesday, could come at the next meeting of the Central Committee in June. Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Zlotnik said, has aroused opposition both inside the Politburo and in the Central Committee and left Soviet poli-

tics in its most "unstable" state in 20 years.

Opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's policies is coalescing into identifiable groups, Mr. Zlotnik said, and the Central Committee will make plans for a key Communist Party conference next year that will oust many disgraced functionaries.

Some other Kremlinologists, such as Professor Timothy Colton of the University of Toronto, say they believe the Central Committee meeting that will prove decisive for Mr. Gorbachev will occur in the fall. Otherwise, he generally endorsed Mr. Zlotnik's assessment.

"Logically," Mr. Colton said in a telephone interview, "Gorbachev is facing the most difficult period since he took office two years ago or that he is likely to face during his entire tenure. The odds are three or four to one he will survive, but it's not at all a foregone conclusion."

But Arnold Horelick, director of the Rand Corp.-University of California, Los Angeles center for Soviet studies, said, "Not all Soviet specialists see Gorbachev in imminent danger of overthrow." The specialists are increasingly divided between those who think Mr. Gorbachev himself is in trouble and those, like Mr. Horelick, who think only Mr. Gorbachev's program is in trouble, he said.

But it is Mr. Zlotnik's views that probably have the greatest weight within the White House as it negotiates a new arms control agreement with the Soviet Union and possibly a new summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Zlotnik, who heads the leadership politics branch of the CIA's Soviet analysts, told an audience made up primarily of scholars that the 11-man Politburo is split into three groups: Mr. Gorbachev and two hard-core supporters; three opponents, who are essentially holdovers from previous regimes, and five men who are neither basically for nor against him.

The key swing figure is Yegor K. Ligachev, the Kremlin's No. 2 man, who has taken several significant positions that do not coincide with Mr. Gorbachev's Mr.

Ligachev, for example, has called for stronger military defenses, opposed secret voting for party officials and opposed mandatory retirement of party officials at age 65, Mr. Zlotnik said.

"Ligachev is more cautious than Gorbachev," Mr. Zlotnik said, "and he has signaled that if Gorbachev leaves, he could continue to move forward but at a slower pace."

"Ligachev," he continued, "is a threat to Gorbachev," and steps have been made recently, presumably by Mr. Gorbachev, to curb his power.

A greater but parallel problem for Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Zlotnik said, is the Central See KREMLIN, Page 2

Kiosk Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian guerrilla targets in refugee camps east of the southern Lebanese port of Sidon on Friday, killing at least six persons, the police said.

Four guerrillas and two civilians were killed, Palestinian sources said. The jets hit an unfinished building inhabited by displaced Palestinians, another used by loyalists of Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, and a third used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, they said.



Diana, princess of Wales, is facing a run of bad news from, and in, the press. Page 18.

GENERAL NEWS

■ A new Seoul opposition party has selected Kim Young Sam as its president. Page 6.

■ Increasing sales of farmland reflect a new optimism about the U.S. farm economy. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Soviet Union agreed to buy four million metric tons of U.S. wheat. Page 11.

■ Japanese companies have taken the lead in doing business with China. Page 11.

JEK 100 150

After Banning by U.S., Waldheim Sets His First Post-Election Trip

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Austria said Friday that a date had been set for President Kurt Waldheim's first trip abroad since his election in June. The announcement followed a decision on Monday by the United States to ban Mr. Waldheim from traveling there as a private citizen and to place him on a list of undesirable aliens.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock said at a press conference that Mr. Waldheim probably would visit Jordan from July 1 to 4 and was likely to visit Egypt later in the summer. He said the president had received a number of invitations from other countries, which he did not identify.

In Vienna, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi of Hungary said he hoped Mr. Waldheim would visit his country next year.

King Hussein of Jordan invited Mr. Waldheim while on a visit to

Austria in March, but no date was set at the time.

The U.S. Justice Department announced Monday that it was barring Mr. Waldheim from entering the United States as a private citizen because of evidence he "assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of persons because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

Since his election, Mr. Waldheim appears to have been isolated internationally because of allegations that he served in units involved in atrocities against Greek Jews and Yugoslav partisans in World War II.

Mr. Waldheim, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, has repeatedly denied allegations that he carried out atrocities. He decried the decision to bar him from the United States as "grotesque, dismaying," and "incomprehensible." He said he had "a clear conscience."

In Austria, politicians and commentators have closed ranks behind the 68-year-old president. "Regardless of party preferences, a deep emotional wave is going through Austria," the newspaper Die Presse said. "Bitterness and abhorrence will follow the shock."

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky said he would go ahead with a planned visit to the United States on May 21 because "isolation will not help us solve any problems."

Following the U.S. ban, Canada and Israel said that Mr. Waldheim would not be welcome there. A protest was planned for Sunday by thousands of Dutch Jews in Amsterdam, where Mr. Vranitzky is to attend a ceremony opening a museum of Jewish history.

In Vienna, Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, urged the creation of an international tribunal to investigate the allegations against Mr. Waldheim.

Israeli officials expressed ambivalence about Washington's decision. "We're not likely to jump up and down about it because we don't want to further complicate our ties with Austria," an official said, "although we cannot accept Waldheim's past."

Israel withdrew its ambassador from Vienna last year to protest Mr. Waldheim's election but it rejected calls to conduct an investigation into his wartime activities.

Perhaps the most paradoxical reaction to the U.S. action came from Moscow. Although the Soviet Union generally is quick to note any hint of softness toward Nazism, the Tass news agency accepted Mr. Waldheim's version that he had been merely a low level interpreter in the German Army and called the U.S. action "unfriendly."

Meeting With UN Leader
Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, has accepted a private invitation to meet in Austria next month with Mr. Waldheim, his predecessor, a United Nations source said Friday.

The dinner meeting has been set for June 16, the eve of a UN-sponsored international drug conference in Vienna. The source, who asked not to be identified, said he expected the two to dine at Mr. Waldheim's official residence.

POPE: Nun Is Beatified

(Continued from Page 1)

peace and above all for her threatened and humiliated Jewish people.

The pope called Nazism an "ideology born of lunatic minds," and a "wretched form of racism."

The congregation included about 20 of the nun's relatives from the United States and South America. One of the nun's nieces, Susanne Batzdorf of California, said she was attending the event with mixed feelings and that her brother, Ernst, declined to attend to avoid giving "implicit approval to a proceeding the motives of which he questioned."

A few hours before the ceremony at a crowded sports stadium that seats 75,000, fire engulfed a nearby Roman Catholic church. The police investigated the possibility of arson.

Also in Cologne, several hundred demonstrators, including some naked men and women wearing black hoods, marched to protest the pope's visit. They listened to speeches denouncing him for alleged anti-Semitism.

The pontiff later traveled to Münster, where he equated the Nazis' killing of mentally ill and handicapped people with euthanasia and abortion today.

"The Nazis' systematic murder of invalids, cripples, people with incurable diseases, and all people no longer capable of work, cannot be buried in our history books and archives," he said.

"Today again there are powerful forces in society that pose a threat to human life," he continued. "Euthanasia — mercy killing ostensibly on grounds of human sympathy — is again pronounced with alarming frequency and finds new misled champions."

On Sunday in Munich, John Paul will beatify a Jesuit priest, Rupert Mayer, who spoke out forcefully against the Nazis and was imprisoned several times before being banished to a monastery until the end of World War II. (AP, UPI, AFP)



MAY DAY IN SRI LANKA — Students carried a seriously wounded colleague Friday after policemen fired on a crowd in Colombo that defied a government ban against May Day gatherings. Buddhist monks who took part said the police had attacked without provocation. Officials said nine policemen were injured in the clash.

In South Africa, Heady Days for Press

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Reporters, news photographers and television cameramen are bumping into each other these days wherever the police turn out in their riot gear.

Feeling liberated by a court ruling last week overturning key elements of the government's sweeping press restrictions, South African and foreign journalists are taking advantage of the freedom with renewed enthusiasm.

Since Dec. 11, it has been illegal for reporters and photographers to be "within sight of" a security force action, with offenses punishable by up to 10 years in prison. In practice, strictures against photographers have been imposed since the state of emergency decree was declared on June 12, 1986.

Based on the court's ruling —

and legal advice by news media attorneys that the curbs would remain invalid unless overturned on appeal or issued in new form by the government — journalists have been returning to the scenes of police actions against demonstrators.

Riots on the campus of the University of Cape Town, where the police fired bird shot and tear gas and whipped protesting students early this week, provided the first major photographic opportunity in almost a year.

The pictures were featured prominently on the pages of South African and foreign newspapers, and on foreign television screens — but not by the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp.

The police raid Wednesday on the central Johannesburg headquarters of a labor federation, the

Congress of South African Trade Unions, again turned reporters out in force, as armed policemen with leashed dogs dispersed a crowd of 400 striking black railroad workers.

Two U.S. television crews were detained by the police for photographing the raid, but were quickly released after they reminded their interrogators of the court's decision.

Demonstrations at Johannesburg's University of Witwatersrand, where the police used tear gas against about 300 protesters, drew further press coverage Wednesday and Thursday.

News agencies said eight students also were arrested Thursday in a demonstration at the University of the Western Cape, and that an ABC News television crew was detained.

[The two detained ABC journalists were released Friday, an ABC spokesman told Agence France-Presse in Johannesburg. He said the two were released on bail of 100 rands (about \$50) each.]

Because there is uncertainty over the retroactive force of the court ruling, most South African newspapers have not published forbidden accounts of police actions that occurred before April 24.

But on Wednesday the English-language Johannesburg Star published detailed allegations of police brutality contained in court affidavits filed Tuesday, describing another raid on the labor federation headquarters on April 22.

Leaders of anti-apartheid groups have said they expect the government to close the loopholes in the press restrictions and issue new censorship curbs any day.

PARTY: Democrats Revert to Traditional Image in '88 Presidential Race

(Continued from Page 1)

There are eight Democrats and seven Republicans.

The Democrats, emboldened by their recapture of the Senate majority in 1986 and by the Republican preoccupation with the Iran-contra affair, have been more full-throated and have moved furthest in developing their message. But there is still enough on record from candidates of both parties, including many specific policy proposals, to support good guesses about the outlines of the presidential debate.

The Democrats have hit upon their first 1988 consensus issue: education. All their candidates are calling for more education spending, and they all use education as a metaphor for the way an activist government can meet the long-term threats to the nation's economic security.

Details of proposals vary, but nearly all include some pay-for-performance scheme, which many teachers' unions oppose. This, say the party's centrists, is a welcome example of the party breaking from its past interest-group politics.

Gary Hart, the Democratic front-runner, is leading the way by calling for new taxes to pay for education and other domestic programs and to help balance the budget. Some question the political wisdom of raising the subject so prominently. But no Democrat rules out a tax increase, as do Mr. Reagan and several of his potential Republican successors.

No one in the Democratic field supports aid to the rebels in Nicaragua, known as contras. The five past or present members of Congress who are candidates never voted for congressional aid to the contras.

All the Democrats make it clear that in between arms control and the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan administration's space-based missile defense proposal, they would opt for arms control. But Al From, director of the Democratic Leadership Council, which is at the forefront of the party's so-called centrist movement, notes there has been an important change in the basic approach to arms control.

"They aren't talking about a freeze, the way some in the party were a few years ago," he said. "They talk about arms control in the context of national security. They also talk about beefing up the conventional deterrent."

Poland: New Crackdown
(Continued from Page 1)
Spain, with one labor leader calling them "the worst attack against the working class under our democracy." (Reuters)

• In Paris, up to 10,000 people marched behind banners of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, calling for more jobs. But the turnout was relatively small, a reflection of dwindling support for the union, known in France as the CGT. (AP)

• In Manila, troops were on full alert as workers marched across the capital protesting that the government had not raised their wages. (UPI)

• In China, workers from across the nation attended a celebration at Communist Party headquarters in Beijing and several leaders attended May Day events in other cities, state-run television said. (AP)

• In Moscow, regional papers, "a person who expresses a desire to create a cooperative is like a boat on the open sea without a map or compass." (AP)

Newspapers have been busy answering questions and dealing with complaints about the slow reaction to requests for new cooperatives from local bureaucracies, particularly in Moscow.

"Moscow is our sorest point," said a government specialist in an article in Moskovskaya Pravda, the local party newspaper.

The article gave case histories of the trials of new cooperatives in the capital. One, formed to manufacture ballet shoes, which are now in great demand, was offered only basement workshops that the Ministry of Health refused to license.

Despite high-level encouragement for the cooperatives, suspicion still prevails in the bureaucracy. Many officials assume that Russians, brought up in a collectivist society, will shy away from individual initiative. Most experts predict that the movement will

have its biggest success in the Baltic republics, the Caucasus and Central Asia, where the local populations have a history of small businesses.

"For our people, for this generation, this is something completely new, something which they are not psychologically used to," said Alexei K. Cherny, the first secretary of the Khabarovsk region in the Soviet Far East, in an interview this winter. "So far, no one has proposed to open a buffet here."

Nonetheless, the cooperative movement has already taken off, according to Mr. Nikiforov, with 150 new "manufacturing" enterprises registered since Jan. 1.

Similarly, registrations for individual labor activity have shot up, almost tripling in Moscow in the last three months, Mr. Nikiforov said. He predicted that 100,000 would be registered by the end of the year.

KREMLIN: Test of Strength
(Continued from Page 1)
Committee of several hundred party officials from around the country who elect the Politburo.

Five groups of opposition in the committee can be identified, he said. They include officials tainted by corruption, who fear that the anti-corruption drive will get them; older officials who do not want to retire; regional officials who are afraid that Mr. Gorbachev's reform will cost them their jobs, and ideological conservatives who feel that Mr. Gorbachev is moving too fast.

In the fifth group, Mr. Zlotnik said, are defense officials who oppose Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to hold down the growth of military spending, his introduction of civilians to monitor defense and security issues and some of his arms control steps, such as the 18-month nuclear test ban moratorium.

Opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's programs, Mr. Zlotnik said, was seen in the Central Committee's January meeting when it "watered down" most of his reform proposals "but added stronger language on the need to strengthen defense."

"Between now and the party conference will be the critical time for him," Mr. Zlotnik said. "Gorbachev will control the conference, and he'll be O.K. afterward." But, he added, "until then he's walking a tightrope" with Central Committee opponents and a lack of a Politburo majority.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bavarian Leader Balks at Arms Offer

BONN (Reuters) — Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's conservative premier, has rejected Soviet proposals to scrap short-range missiles in Europe, according to an interview released Friday. The rejection further complicates differences within the Bonn government over the offer.

Mr. Strauss, leader of the conservative Christian Social Union, told the mass-circulation newspaper Bild that there could be no "zero option" while the Soviet Union maintained a superiority in missiles with a range of under 1,000 kilometers (about 600 miles) and in conventional forces.

Mr. Strauss told Bild in the interview, which was to be published Saturday, that even if there were an agreement to abolish medium-range weapons from Europe, shorter-range weapons would still threaten West Germany.

Conservative Takes Office in Finland

HELSINKI (UPI) — Harri Holkeri, the nation's first conservative prime minister since World War II, has taken office pledging to maintain Finland's traditionally close relationship with the Soviet Union and to expand trade with the West.

Mr. Holkeri, 50, a former chairman of the National Coalition Party who most recently served as a governor of the state bank, was sworn in Thursday by President Mauno Koivisto.

His four-party coalition, which holds 131 of the 200 seats in parliament, replaced the center-left government of Kalevi Sorsa, a Social Democrat who serves as deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the new government.

Ex-Governor Is Asked to Head FBI

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Former Governor Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania has been approached by the Reagan administration to replace William H. Webster as director of the FBI, according to House officials.

Mr. Webster has been nominated to succeed William J. Casey, director of central intelligence, and the Senate Intelligence Committee voted unanimously Friday to approve that nomination. The nomination now goes to the full Senate, where approval is expected.

David Runkel, a spokesman for Mr. Thornburgh, would not comment on the reported FBI offer, although he said that the two-term governor had been mentioned for "a number of" administration positions since he left office last fall.

AIDS Link Seen in Rise of Tuberculosis

ATLANTA (AP) — The spread of AIDS seems linked to the first significant increase in tuberculosis in the United States since 1953, when national reporting of tuberculosis cases was fully carried out, according to the national Centers for Disease Control. Tuberculosis spreads when a person who has it coughs, sending the bacteria out in water droplets.

From 1982 to 1984, the number of reported new tuberculosis cases declined an average of 1,706 a year, but dropped only 54 in 1985, the agency reported. In 1986, the number of cases rose by 374, to 22,575.

The report said registries of tuberculosis and acquired immune deficiency syndrome were matched in 24 states and four cities and that 4.2 percent of the 15,181 AIDS patients matched also had tuberculosis.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Delays in U.S. Expected to Grow

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Extensive delays in air travel in the United States will become the rule rather than the exception by the next decade unless more new airports are built, according to a top U.S. aviation regulator.

"We're discovering that even under the best circumstances we can anticipate arrival delays at some airports during peak periods reaching two hours" under bad weather conditions, said Donald Engen, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, on Thursday.

He said at a meeting of the American Institute for Aeronautics and Astronautics that the agency had identified 16 airports that are expected to be overwhelmed by increasing traffic within the next 10 years. An aide said he was referring to the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Newark, New York's Kennedy and LaGuardia, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and Dulles and National in Washington.

The British operators of the Queen Elizabeth 2 acknowledged Friday that the luxury liner was off to a bad start on its first Atlantic crossing since a £100-million (\$167-million) refit was completed. Passengers were offered partial refunds to make up for leaky plumbing and other inconveniences. (Reuters)

A three-hour work stoppage by Olympic Airways employees grounded one international flight and six domestic flights on the Greek carrier. Bus and trolley drivers also staged work stoppages. (AP)

SOVIET: 'Individual Labor' Law

(Continued from Page 1)
ties were expanded when new rules were issued in February. Cooperatives, which exist here in various forms, can now engage in small-scale manufacturing as well as in providing public services.

According to economic experts, the cooperatives will overlap with, and eventually overtake, the law on individual labor as people band together to reduce costs and share administrative burdens. Thus, for instance, Mr. Nikiforov predicted that car owners, who will be able to get licenses to give people a ride, will form cooperatives to share repair facilities and gasoline.

Leonid Abelson, director of the Institute on the Economy, said in November that cooperatives, now accounting for 12 percent of the gross national product, will double their share to 25 percent in 10 years.

Interest in the cooperative movement is visible daily in the Soviet press. Scientists are forming research cooperatives in Estonia, lawyers in Latvia are starting a video dating service, writers have formed three publishing cooperatives in Moscow, production cooperatives have started work in Armenia. The cooperative members are either retired people or have other full-time jobs.

Yet during the experimental phase before the law went into effect, there was widespread confusion over how it was supposed to work.

"At the moment," said an article in the newspaper Leninskoye Znamya, a Moscow regional paper, "a person who expresses a desire to create a cooperative is like a boat on the open sea without a map or compass."

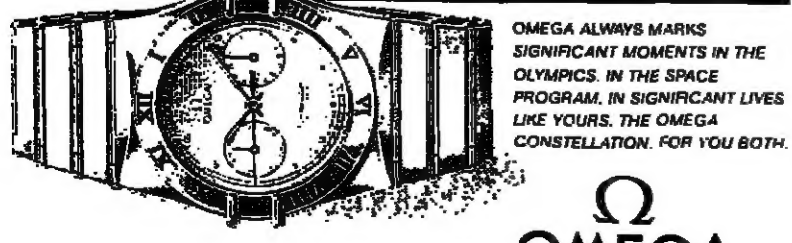
Newspapers have been busy answering questions and dealing with complaints about the slow reaction to requests for new cooperatives from local bureaucracies, particularly in Moscow.

"Moscow is our sorest point," said a government specialist in an article in Moskovskaya Pravda, the local party newspaper.

The article gave case histories of the trials of new cooperatives in the capital. One, formed to manufacture ballet shoes, which are now in great demand, was offered only basement workshops that the Ministry of Health refused to license.

Despite high-level encouragement for the cooperatives, suspicion still prevails in the bureaucracy. Many officials assume that Russians, brought up in a collectivist society, will shy away from individual initiative. Most experts predict that the movement will

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July 20 1980

Sales of U.S. Farmland Reflect a New Optimism About Farm Economy

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

OSAWATOMIE, Kansas — The country's major agricultural lenders are beginning to sell much of the vast acreage they have been taking over from troubled farmers for the last few years. And they often are finding ready and sometimes eager buyers.

"I've always been told that when the farmer starts buying you will have seen the bottom of the market," said Rick Attig, a farm manager in northwestern Iowa. "Well, the farmers have started buying."

The purchases by farmers as well as investors reflect a new optimism about the U.S. farm economy, which has been in recession for much of this decade. The long slide in farmland values, which are the principal basis for agricultural credit, appears to be ending. Indeed, in some areas, particularly in Illinois and Iowa, farmland values are rising.

Many economists, while noting that trouble spots remain, find this "and other aspects of the agricultural picture more encouraging than any they have seen in recent years."

Farming costs, including interest rates, have declined from the peaks that helped bring on the agricultural recession, although interest rates are now inching up again. The total national farm debt has fallen about 12 percent over the last two years, from \$198.7 billion to \$174 billion. And farm income this year is expected to total \$31 billion to \$33 billion, up from \$29 billion in 1986.

"I think we are seeing a turnaround in farm psychology," said Mark Drabentzoff, research officer and economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri. "It is based on the worst being over rather than on a really strong economic picture, but people are positioning themselves for the future."

Harry Milne, a 70-year-old farmer in southeastern Kansas who has built a reputation for astute land dealings, went out the other day and bought a farm he had been watching for two years, waiting for the right price.

"I believe the land is coming back," he said. "I don't think land is going to get any lower, and I think you're going to see a steady rise for the next 20 years."

Prices being paid are often less than 50 percent of the peak they reached in 1981, but they vary widely from region to region and from one type of farmland to another. Mr. Milne, for example, recently paid \$250 an acre (about half a hectare) for some pasture but was outbid by an outside investor, where he sought to buy similar land nearby for a comparable price.

Good cropland in Missouri is now selling for about \$350 an acre, lenders there say, while recent sales of some of the best land in Illinois have been reported at prices as high as \$2,000 an acre. In his area of Iowa, according to Mr. Attig, good land is going for \$1,100 to \$1,300 an acre.

In southeastern Kansas, the average price for cropland is \$400 to \$500 an acre, "and that's up about 20 to 25 percent," said Gary Hosack, a realty executive in Paola.

The current situation follows a boom-and-bust decade, with exuberant investment in land and equipment by farmers in the late 1970s. Many wound up heavily in

debt in the 1980s, often losing to their lenders the land they had put up as collateral for their expansion. The principal farm lenders, usually with considerable reluctance, thus accumulated about 5.5 million acres. This is about one-half of 1 percent of the country's billion acres of farmland.

Many farmers remain heavily in debt. "It's going to be a very difficult year for those still facing those heavy debts," said Mr. Drabentzoff, the Kansas City economist.

"But, viewed as a whole," he said, "farming is going to have an excellent year. Livestock will produce very strong profits, and grains producers will get very strong returns from government programs."

The grain producers depend on government subsidies for about half their gross income, and livestock producers are getting higher prices while paying less for feed.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Major Quake Possible in Pacific Northwest

Analysis of the geology along the coast of Washington and Oregon has raised the possibility of an earthquake there as severe as any recorded anywhere in this century, The New York Times reports.

Since no major quake has struck the region in at least 200 years, the probability appears to be low. But a lack of information on how often large quakes have occurred there in the past hinders forecasting, according to Dr. Thomas H. Heaton and Dr. Stephen H. Hartzell of the U.S. Geological Survey.

The geological structures and movements off the Pacific Northwest resemble those in southern Chile, Colombia, and southwest Japan, all of which have had frequent severe earthquakes, they noted.

No major quake has occurred in the Northwest since Europe's earthquake began about 1810, although frequent, relatively minor tremors strike the region. Nevertheless, the scientists said, there are indications of periodic sea floor landslides and coastal subsidence in the more distant past.

Mr. Heaton said a "good guess" for recurrence of great quakes in the Northwest would be between 300 and 1,000 years. He said this was no reason for complacency, since the date of the last one is unknown and recurrence rates can be highly variable.

Short Takes

Ninety-nine American products said to be the best of their kind are listed in the May issue of Money magazine, including Jet-O pens, Maine lobsters, Ford pickup trucks and Xerox copiers. No American computers or machine tools made the list of goods, which are held to be unique, dominant or "clearly superior to their overseas competition." But the Jarvik artificial heart did, as did M&M chocolate drops, Wrigley's chewing gum, Crayola crayons

Agents Confiscate Leaflets in Raid on Nicaraguan Paper

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Security agents have raided the offices of the suspended opposition newspaper La Prensa and confiscated copies of a leaflet printed for distribution to members of an international conference.

The leaflet was addressed to members of foreign parliaments and congresses, more than 1,000 of whom are in Managua for a convention of the World Interparliamentary Union. The raid took place Thursday.

La Prensa's editors said they had published the leaflet without government permission. Distributing printed material not approved in advance by the Interior Ministry is against the law.

Violencia Chamorro, part of the family group that owns La Prensa, said the leaflets denied the lack of press freedom in Nicaragua under the leftist Sandinist government. "Without freedom of the press there is no democracy," was printed on them, she said.

Accounts of American's Slaying by Contras Disputed

By Richard Boudreaux

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN JOSE DE BOCA, Nicaragua — Survivors of a guerrilla attack in which an American engineer was killed have contradicted both the government's initial report that he was slain after being captured and the guerrillas' assertion that he was caught in a cross fire between rebel and militia forces.

Four armed and uniformed militiamen were working at a power plant construction site here when U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, attacked it and killed the American, Benjamin E. Linder, according to two survivors.

Mr. Linder was also armed, but neither he nor the militiamen were able to shoot back when the rebels hurled six hand grenades at them from about 10 yards (nine meters) away and opened fire with automatic weapons, the survivors said.

The engineer, who was working for the Sandinist government, died of shrapnel wounds in the head, and two Nicaraguans — a militiaman and an unarmed worker — were also killed in the Tuesday morning attack. Four construction workers survived.

Beyond contradicting both the government and contra versions of the attack, the accounts by two militiamen interviewed Wednesday also underscored a recurring issue of the five-year conflict: whether the presence of armed workers or militiamen at a Sandinist civilian project makes them legitimate military targets.

Hundreds of armed and unarmed Nicaraguan professionals working for the Sandinist revolution, including 166 teachers and 52 doctors, have been reported killed in rebel attacks. There have been a few European victims, but Mr. Linder, 27, of Portland, Oregon, was the first such American killed.

Mr. Linder had arrived last week in San José de Boca, a farming community 192 miles (310 kilometers) northeast of Managua, to build a hydroelectric plant to bring electricity to the town's 3,000 residents. Last May 1, he electrified the nearby town of El Cua, his home since 1984, with a similar project.

Eulogio Morán, a local official of the National Farmers and Cattle-men's Union, said that Mr. Linder recruited four militiamen, along with two other men from San José de Boca, to help build the new plant because of a belief that such projects, in themselves, are rebel targets in need of protection.

Mr. Morán said, "Here the rebels do not respect the development of the people."

Two reporters who drove to the town Wednesday heard occasional mortar and machine-gun fire in the Boca Valley, which is a major route of infiltration by the rebels from their camps in Honduras.

Townpeople said that the rebels had considerable support among peasant farmers outside San José de Boca but that the attack was



President Ortega of Nicaragua, center, helping to carry the coffin of Benjamin E. Linder.

the first inside the town since 1983. The construction site is on a stream at the edge of town, less than a mile from the main road through it.

Cecilio Rosales, 40, one of the militiamen, said about six rebels attacked from a wooded ridge above the site just after the seven-man construction crew came to work at 8:30 A.M.

Normally, he said, one or two militiamen stood guard while the others worked, but Tuesday, "we had just barely arrived when they attacked."

"Benjamin sat down, took out a

pad and pencil and started to make notes about our work assignments," recalled Santos Centeno Garcia, 45, another militiaman.

Mr. Centeno said that the American's rifle was on the ground and that he had put down his own rifle to mix concrete.

A rebel grenade hit Mr. Linder in the back of the head and killed him instantly, Mr. Centeno said, and the entire work crew "jumped for cover."

The two Nicaraguans were killed by subsequent rebel gunfire, he said. They were identified as Sergio Hernández, a militiaman, and Pa-

lo Rosales, who was not armed. The rebel band escaped into the hill country, pursued by an army patrol, townspeople said.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra led more than 1,500 mourners, including Mr. Linder's parents, at the engineer's burial Thursday in the northern city of Matagalpa.

Mr. Ortega told the crowd: "Benjamin did not come to Nicaragua in a plane full of weapons, but with a heart full of love, joy and hope, which grew from his conviction that ethical values are above the illegal policies of the United States."

Rebel leaders have said that anyone armed and working for the government in a war zone was presumed to be a soldier and therefore a legitimate military target.

Syria Expected to Get New Soviet Aid

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Western diplomats say they believe that the Soviet Union will provide Syria with more advanced weapons and reschedule the Syrian debt under a recent agreement between President Hafez al-Assad and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The diplomats believe the Soviet pledge was given to encourage Syria to take part in a proposed conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Assad returned home April 25 after a three-day visit to Moscow, his first in two years. A communiqué after the talks said the Soviet Union would upgrade Syria's military capacity, but did not give details.

The Syrian press said cooperation with the Soviet Union would have an impact on the Middle East as a whole. The daily newspaper Al-Bath said Mr. Assad's visit to Moscow "has injected a new di-

mension into relations between the two countries."

The Western diplomats said they believed that the Soviet Union would provide jet fighters, surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles as well as tanks. They said Moscow was expected to increase the number of military technicians.

It is estimated that there are now 2,500 Soviet military personnel in Syria. Syrian forces, totaling well over 200,000, have been relying almost totally on Soviet supplies.

The diplomats said they believed that Moscow had also agreed to reschedule Syrian loans totaling about \$15 billion. The debt accumulated from past military purchases and from Soviet financing of economic development projects.

In March, Moscow agreed to reschedule Egypt's debt.

A major Syrian objective has been to achieve military parity with Israel, which Mr. Assad says is the only way to enable the Arabs to

negotiate from a position of strength.

Convening a peace conference under United Nations sponsorship is now a central goal of Soviet policy in the Middle East, Moscow says the meeting should be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, by Arab countries directly involved in the conflict, by Israel and by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

717 Jews Left Soviet in April

Reuters

GENEVA — At least 717 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union last month, the highest monthly total since 1,000 were allowed to leave in July 1981, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Friday. The figure, based on arrivals in Vienna, was up from 470 in March, 146 in February and 98 in January.

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Call It an Antitrade Bill

Driven by an inflated sense of grievance, the U.S. House of Representatives has now passed the protectionist and punitive Gephardt amendment to the trade bill. It was as bad a mistake as the House is likely to make this year. If the Senate allows it to survive, the bill will deserve to be vetoed.

The House has incalculably bought the protectionists' claim that, while the United States plays by the rules, everybody else constantly and systematically takes advantage of it. But the reality is often different. Take, for example, the Gephardt amendment's section on currency manipulation.

It is intended to hit the countries with large trade surpluses and currencies at "artificially" low exchange rates that do not reflect their true "competitive strength." That means, chiefly, South Korea and Taiwan. They have kept their currencies closely aligned with the American dollar, which means that their exports to the United States are not threatened by the dollar's fall.

The House wants to do something about that. The bill, as it came to the floor, contained very similar language, but the House has now chosen, with this amendment, to make it a little stronger. The Gephardt amendment authorizes the secretary of the Treasury to impose an "exchange rate

equalization tariff" on all imports from those countries, regardless, apparently, of all the trade treaties and tariff agreements that the United States has signed.

But watch out. South Korea and Taiwan certainly have kept their currencies undervalued against the dollar. But in terms of the things it can buy, or what is known as purchasing power parity, the dollar is now severely undervalued against the Japanese yen and several European currencies. Is the dollar artificially low? That is a matter of opinion. Many European and Japanese businessmen think U.S. officials have been pushing the dollar down to get American exports up. Did the House realize that it was encouraging other industrial countries to impose their own exchange-rate equalization tariffs on U.S. exports? Probably not.

The Gephardt amendment points the country down a road that will prove extremely expensive to it, and particularly to the most efficient and competitive — that export, American exporters will be among the chief victims of the precedents that the House wants enacted into law. With this vote, the House Democrats' trade bill begins to look more like an antitrade bill.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Subsidy by Sanctuary

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has asked President Reagan to give temporary refuge to half a million Salvadorans living illegally in the United States. If Mr. Reagan agreed, he would blow a loophole the size of St. Louis through the new Immigration Reform and Control Act.

The Salvadoran issue involves vexing questions of how to control the border, who is properly a refugee and how much the United States should do to help a friendly neighbor. Can these all be addressed without sacrificing principle? Yes, but not in the way that Mr. Duarte suggests.

Since 1980, U.S. law has defined refugees as people with a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their home country, thus entitling them to sanctuary or political asylum. To send them home would risk committing the diplomatic sin of *refoulement* — forcibly subjecting them to peril.

Giving refugee status to those who face persecution is compassionate. But it must be reserved for them only. Not even a generous nation can afford to become a haven for millions who would like to come seeking a better standard of living. The new immigration law strikes a decent compromise. It tightens the borders against economic migrants while offering amnesty to those who arrived illegally before 1982.

Yet the new law could have a devastating impact on Salvadorans, the second-largest group of undocumented aliens, after Mexicans. Most came to the United States after the amnesty cutoff date, and stronger enforcement will probably induce many to return home before being apprehended.

Mr. Duarte argues that for the United States to send half a million Salvadorans home would be disastrous. He cites El Salvador's "severe economic crisis" caused by seven years of civil war and an earthquake in October that left 300,000 homeless. There are few jobs for returnees. Worse, Mr. Duarte notes, Salvadorans in the United States send \$350 million to \$600 million each year to relatives at home. If Washington wants to help Mr. Duarte succeed, the argument goes, it would let the aliens stay.

Yet to grant the Salvadorans temporary

refuge on the basis of Mr. Duarte's economic appeal would twist the idea of refugee into subsidy. That distortion would extract an intolerably high price, vitiating the new immigration law even before it takes effect.

The international grapevine would spread the word: "See, the Yankees aren't really serious. Forget all the talk about a tough new law. They're already winking at it."

If there is a case for subsidizing the Duarte government, let the subsidy be direct, not by back-door evasion of U.S. law.

There probably are Salvadorans who can demonstrate a well-founded fear of persecution. In the case of El Salvador, because of longstanding civil strife, politics and economics are intertwined. A recent investigation by the General Accounting Office found that some Salvadorans faced "personal security problems" and that human rights abuses were still occurring.

U.S. law does not provide for temporary safe haven, but the attorney general can grant "extended voluntary departure." The administration has refused, however, to give such status to any Salvadorans.

That is why the Congress is considering a bill, co-sponsored by Representative Joe Moakley of Massachusetts and Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, to confer extended voluntary departure status on undocumented Salvadorans and Nicaraguans and suspend their deportation for two years. The emotional energy behind the bill is understandable considering the administration's rigidity. There might not be such a bill had the administration been more generous in processing Salvadoran claims.

Nevertheless, the bill goes too far. To impose a two-year suspension for compassionate reasons would have the same costly effect as agreeing to the Duarte request for economic reasons. Sound policy calls for evaluating persecution claims case by case, or in some instances, group by group.

The United States has a big stake in seeing Mr. Duarte's government succeed. It has a big stake in dealing humanely with people seeking refuge. It also has a big stake in not trashing its own laws.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Dealing With Waldheim

Well before Dr. Kurt Waldheim won the Austrian presidential election last year, there were moves to ensure that, even if he became a head of state, he would not be allowed to enter the United States. Such was the feeling aroused against him in America by the allegations about his wartime service in a Balkan region where, as well as atrocities against partisans, there were deportations of Jews.

Is the United States morally justified in keeping him out? Very many heads of state across the world have been involved "in the persecution of persons because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion." Some are enemies of the United States, some allies. A democracy cannot avoid dealing with such people.

In his youth Dr. Waldheim saw service in a dreadful cause which was comprehensively beaten in 1945. It is therefore safe to humiliate him, and safe to placate American public opinion by doing so. But the action of the United States should not be clothed in the garb of morality. The United States would have to receive Dr. Waldheim if his country were still powerful.

—The Times (London).

"One's past," wrote Oscar Wilde, "is what one is. It is the only thing by which people should be judged." Judgment of a kind has caught up with Kurt Waldheim.

A cynic, or a realist, might note that the Department of Justice, a highly political body in this administration, has by this act and the deporting of Karl Linas to the

Soviet Union atoned in part for President Reagan's grossly insensitive appearance at Bitburg in 1985, and at little practical cost. Whatever the motives, the symbol of the act is important, and richly deserved.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Austrian indignation is perhaps the most fatuous aspect of the affair. The head of a decent state has to be above suspicion. If sympathy for Austria and its president is uncalled for, so is admiration for the U.S. action, which reeks of political opportunism and hypocritical self-righteousness. American authorities broke their own laws to recruit and naturalize Nazi scientists and even concentration-camp doctors after the war.

By saying that the exclusion of Dr. Waldheim was "outrageous," the World Jewish Congress was more than a touch naive. All the U.S. State and Justice departments have done is to please an important section of the electorate with a cheap gesture.

—The Guardian (London).

Barring a head of state from entering a country is a grave decision. For the United States to go to such lengths against a friendly nation must have been a most careful one. To put this down to the Jewish lobby, as some do, is being facetious.

The sensible thing would be to get over this as quickly as possible and then do some serious thinking about giving Mr. Waldheim and the country a graceful way out. Austria's foreign minister is known to have discussed with Mrs. Thatcher the possibility of Mr. Waldheim resigning on grounds of ill health. The plan should be carried through.

—The Hong Kong Standard.

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Japan Should Study Mr. Marshall's Plan

By Flora Lewis

URIN — The Latin American historian was waxing eloquent about the heartless, mindless neglect of Latin America. "You made a Marshall Plan for Europe, for Asia, for Africa, even for Israel, for everybody but Latin America," he said. "Why?"

As the 40th anniversary nears of Secretary of State George Marshall's fateful speech on June 5, 1947, and as distortions in the world economy prove new shivers of crisis, it is useful to recall what the Marshall Plan was and why it worked. Otherwise, new resentments, new disappointments will pile up, and new solutions will evade us.

The occasion for the remark was a seminar arranged by Aspen Institute Italy on Latin America. Most of the talk was about the crushing burden of foreign debt and how it threatens to undermine hopes for democracy and stability in the region.

The historian's misperception has become widespread. When Henry Kissinger's commission recommended a program of economic aid for Central America in 1984 it was called a Marshall Plan. When Japan announced this week it would provide \$30 billion in credits to Third World debtors, it was called a Marshall Plan. But the real Marshall Plan was not about pumping a large amount of money into distressed economies.

What the United States did in 1947 was to offer dollars, which nobody else had at a time of nonconvertible currencies, to spark the recovery of a Europe devastated by war. Europe's plant had been destroyed, its treasures emptied. It still had skills, the capacity for management and the organization to produce wealth. It had no seed

money. The program was for reconstruction, not development, and the two are quite different.

Also, there were two key conditions. The money was a grant. But the dollars had to be offset by local "counterpart" funds, which vastly multiplied their effect. By paying for goods and equipment delivered in their own currencies, the receiving countries developed constantly renewable sources of local credit, recycling the benefits in ever wider circles. There is still some "counterpart" money left in West Germany, used now for educational and social purposes.

Secondly, the allocation required participants to work out joint programs for maximum mutual benefit, another huge multiplier that also helped solve the problem of the various nations' vagaries. Countries kept tabs on each other. The United States did not bear sole responsibility for keeping them honest and efficient. This opened the way for the European Community and was the forerunner of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The conditions created possibilities that had scarcely been imagined. They identified what countries could do best and what they most needed from their neighbors so that new patterns of cooperation could emerge to everyone's advantage. And they helped America transform itself from a wartime to a peacetime economy by distributing the power to purchase what it produced.

No wonder the words have a magic ring now.

The idea made such good sense that it seemed miraculous, and so did the results. But it was not a recipe. To suppose the secret of success was the sheer quantity of wealth redistributed at a time of total imbalance is to misread the present as well as the past.

There are some elements now that are similar to those of the immediate postwar period. One is skewed trade, with a few countries piling up vast surpluses and most having to cut back on what they buy as they try to compete for dwindling export markets. Another is debt, diverting investments from where they are needed to creditors with more funds than they can use.

If Japan were to make sure its credits to Third World debtors could be recycled to increase production, by counterpart funds or some other mechanism, it would make a huge difference. If regional groups joined to manage the money, they could contribute to growth in everybody's trade.

The crisis is not as obvious as those after the Great Depression and the war, and the political impulse is not as compelling as in the time of developing Cold War. For many reasons, including the far greater complexity of the global economy, it is much more difficult to launch a grand idea that could turn things around now. But the course is ominous, the need is clear and the aching wish for inspired leadership is palpable. The Marshall Plan cannot be repeated, but its achievements can provoke recognition that it is time for another surge of enlightened self-interest and an energetic response.

The New York Times.

A Pebble Can Start an Avalanche

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for international affairs, wrote a letter Oct. 17 to Carl (Spitz) Channell, a fundraiser for the Nicaraguan contras. "Dear Spitz," he wrote. "You have set both a standard and a challenge to which we must all aspire if we are to be successful in Central America."

Mr. Channell is now a confessed felon. He pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States, in raising money through a tax-exempt foundation to buy arms for the contras. The "standard" he set, in short, was criminality. But Mr. Channell was not the first or the only person who thought the end of arming the contras justified lawless means. And he will not be the only one called to account by the law.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North has been virtually marked out as a target. When Mr. Channell entered his plea, the judge asked whether he was ready to say with whom he had conspired. He answered yes and then named "Colonel North, an official of the National Security Council."

The independent counsel for the Iran-contra affair, the former judge Lawrence Walsh, is evidently following a standard prosecutorial strategy. It is to focus first on lower-level wrongdoers, get them to cooperate and gradually build a case against higher-ups. Mr. Channell and three members of his staff are cooperating.

The big question is whether the charges of conspiracy in the supply of arms to the contras will reach President Reagan. Public discussion of the question has been muted so far. I do not think it can remain muted as the legal proceedings unfold.

The president says that he knew nothing about diversion to the contras of receipts from his arms sales to Iran. But there are many indications on the public record that he was involved in earlier efforts to fund the contras while the law barred the United States from supplying arms to them.

Mr. Reagan met Mr. Channell and some of his major contributors on Jan. 30 and March 10 of last year. Mary Jo Pentecost, a contributor, says she was taken to meet the president in the Oval Office last November.

Mr. Reagan said last month that he met with these contributors "to thank them because they had raised money to put spot ads on television in favor of the contras." Yes, and the moon is made of Nicaraguan cheese.

Colonel North himself has pointed to Mr. Reagan's knowledge. Last May, in a message to Admiral John Poindexter, then national security adviser, he said: "The president obviously knows why he has been meeting with several select people to thank them for their support for Democracy for Central America."

The chairman of the Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, Daniel K. Inouye, said this week that Mr. Reagan was "a very much knowledgeable" about "fund-raising for contra arms." He was not just a peripheral player, Senator Inouye said. "He was involved very deeply."

If people who helped supply arms to the contras are prosecuted, some will almost certainly argue in their defense that they believed it all had Mr. Reagan's approval. The first scheduled witness in the congressional hearings, General Richard Secord, reportedly plans to say that Colonel North told him the president had authorized the operation.

I have been rereading a superb book on the Watergate special prosecution forer: "Not Above the Law," by James Doyle. It tells how reluctant Leon Jaworski was, as special prosecutor, to name President Nixon in any way. But he finally asked the grand jury to name Mr. Nixon as an "unindicted co-conspirator, because that was necessary for other cases."

Criminal proceedings have their own logic, their own momentum. That is the point. And we have begun those proceedings in the Iran-contra affair.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Rhetoric on the Table

If it weren't so tragic it would be funny — all the self-serving sophistries that appear in the editorial columns about Soviet peace initiatives and American responses to them.

The Soviets have this, so we must have that. If we give up our advantage here, they will have an advantage there. If we don't do this, they will do that. I thought the name of the game was deterrence. We acquired enough nuclear weaponry for that around 1950, and now have enough to wipe them out 20 times over. Or is it 40?

I'd like to propose a new area for negotiations. It couldn't be any less successful than the others. Each side should put on the table rhetorical statements it would consider bargaining away. "We will stop accusing you of cheating on arms control agreements." "We will refrain from referring to your country as the evil empire." "We will no longer refer to you as capitalist warmongers."

As the number of hostile statements dwindled, they could be replaced by statements of fact, attested to by a board of semanticists from nonaligned countries.

It could thus make room for other important things that don't now get discussed, and begin to create a climate of trust.

BARRY CHILDERS, Geneva.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Quiet May Day

PARIS — Although the old English traditions of dancing round the maypole and crowning the May Queen have not yet been revived on a large scale, May Day appears to be losing the revolutionary aspect which the labor and Socialist organizations have endeavored to give it in past years. The day seems to have passed peacefully in all countries, and even the violent spirits in France could arouse no demonstrative enthusiasm. Vendors of bouquets of *mauguet* did good business on the boulevards. All the young women wore lilac or daisy-valley pinned to their blouses and regarded it as certain to bring them "bonheur." Even those workmen went on strike for the day seemed to think more of buying *mauguet* for their wives than of demonstrating.

1937: Mola Presses On

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — The Basque forces covering Bilbao began a hasty evacuation (May 1) of the fishing ports of Bermeo and Mundaca, northeast of the city, when General Emilio Mola threw a wing of his northern column across the estuary of the Mundaca river and easily broke through the Basques' new and supposedly impenetrable final defense line. While bringing Bilbao within striking distance from the north, the Nationalists attacked the Basque capital from their dropping a large number of bombs. The raid lasted forty minutes, but several bombs failed to explode and only one fatality has been reported. General Mola's afternoon communiqué announced the occupation by the rebels of the coast villages from Leizor to Elizondo, and down to Guernica.

SDI: Too Soon To Know Even What to Ask

By Peter D. Zimmerman

WASHINGTON — A study group of the most eminent members of the scientific community, given full access to the secrets of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, has made its report to its sponsor, the American Physical Society, and to the government.

In its more than 400 pages, the report peels away the mythology of "star wars" from the reality of the Strategic Defense Initiative. It leaves little meat on the SDI skeleton; indeed, there was little skeleton.

In essence, it concludes that nobody knows how to build directed-energy defenses; nobody knows if it will ever be possible to build directed-energy defenses; and there are important areas in which we do not even know the right questions to ask.

The study group estimated that it will require at least 10 more years of research to advance our knowledge of the field to the next level. Only then might experts make a reasonable decision about proceeding — not to deployment, but only to the engineering development of systems that might or might not become weapons.

The panel members were not critics of defense. Every member either works for the departments of Defense or Energy as a consultant, for one of their contractors or for a nuclear weapons laboratory. Top-level security clearances were required.

And the study was enormously detailed; unlike others done by independent groups, it faced the hardest questions, and answered them with information provided directly by the SDI organization and its contractors.

Some SDI scientists say that they have made major improvements not reflected in the report. True, some laser powers have increased. But the report notes that even the most promising hardware needs to improve by "orders of magnitude." An order of magnitude is a factor of 10, and most directed-energy devices, the beam weapons of SDI, fall short of weapons levels by factors of 10,000 or 100,000.

The SDI organization reports recent progress of more than a factor of 10 in the least mature technologies; even that is not surprising. When new ideas are carried forward, the first factor of 10 is usually easy to find. Then the sloggish gets hard indeed.

The writer, a nuclear physicist, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is excerpted from the Los Angeles Times.

Isn't It Time the '60s Came to an End?

By Charles Krauthammer

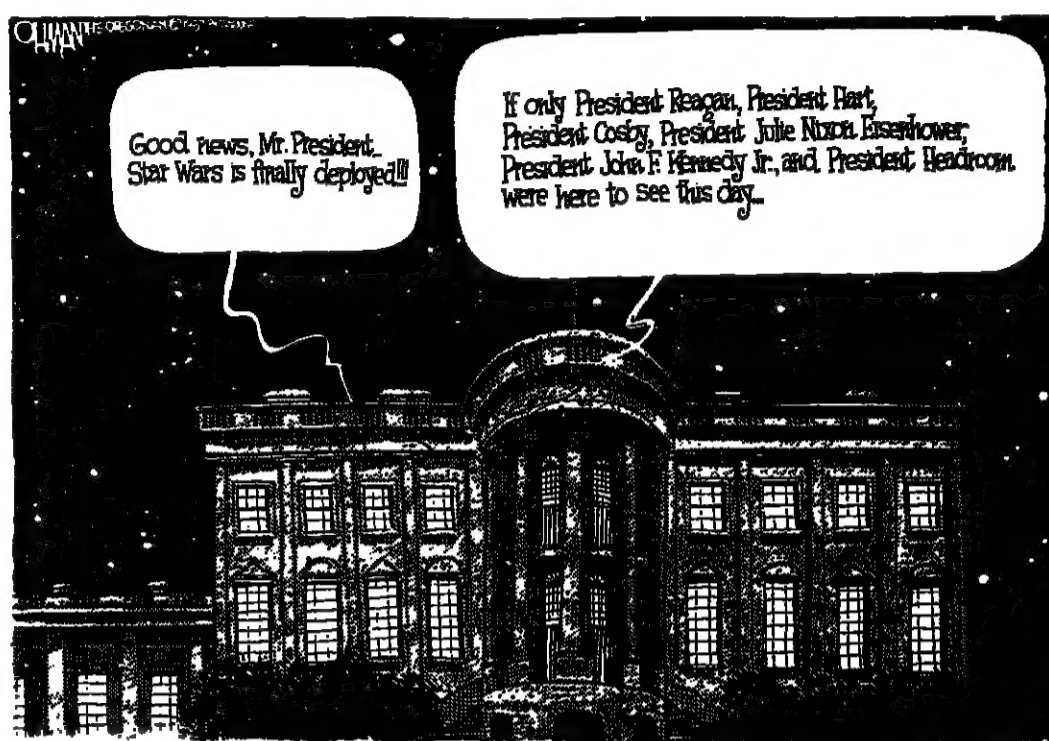
WASHINGTON — Washington was treated recently to a nostalgic whiff of the Sixties: an anti-war march, a sit-down at CIA headquarters, Daniel Ellsberg, Philip Berigan. Only Amy Carter, heir to this idealist tradition, was missing: school obligations intervened, it seems.

Right down to the mooning of the CIA (eight bare bottoms spelling N-O R-E-A-G-A-N), the great April 25th Mobilization for Justice and Peace was a melancholy affair, an indication of just how spent is the spirit of the Sixties.

Not just spent, but sold. Bottled and canned. Auctioned off to whom? To the heroes of the Eighties, the men of enterprise? "The City of New Orleans," a catchy, mellow Arlo Guthrie tune, has been licensed to General Motors. Changed slightly — it is now "The Spirit of Cullera Ciera" — it moves cars on television.

Worse, for Sixties' fans, the great Beatles' anthem "Revolution" has been sold to Nike. "Revolution" now moves shoes. For some, this is going too far. A rock critic, Chris Morris, is quoted (by The New Republic) in particular distress: "It bugs the hell out of me that it has been turned into a shoe ad." Why? Because "when 'Revolution' came out in 1968, I was getting teary-eyed in the streets of Madison." In Wisconsin. "That song is part of the sound track of my political life."

The sound track of my political life. What a lovely phrase, capturing perfectly the mood of Sixties politics: recreation mistaking itself for commitment. "Modernism in the



As America Fiddles, the Space Gap Grows

By Don Eyles

BOSTON — While the United States is busy creating its Strategic Defense Initiative, which will be of absolutely no value unless an enemy chooses to attack in a particular way, the Soviet Union is rapidly outflanking it by reaching further into space.

As Americans pour human and financial resources into this military initiative, the Soviets are making a long-term investment in space exploration that will pay handsome economic, scientific and political benefits.

The space gap is already a reality. The Soviets conducted 90 percent of all space activities during 1986, according to the industry magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology. The Soviet Union's space station is now operational. A number of unmanned space science missions are being prepared for launch. A new booster, the equal of America's abandoned Saturn V, sits on a launch pad.

A Soviet shuttle may be launched before America's resumes operations. Meanwhile, although bursting with energy from within, the U.S. space program is wallowing in a slump that the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger did not so much cause as reveal. Even if the shuttle were flying today, the American space program would still be five years behind the Soviet program in heavy lifters, and a decade behind in space stations.

Civilian space flight and the Strategic Defense Initiative are two sides of the same coin. One uses space flight as a vehicle for exploration, the other

as a transportation system for the deployment of weapons. SDI and civilian space flight also compete for a common pool of talent and creativity.

In other ways, SDI and space flight are quite different. The utility of civilian space flight is based on science, exploration and technology development. SDI also generates new technology, but the destructive character of that technology and the impediment that military secrecy places in the way of technology transfer minimize the value of spin-off.

The SDI is a system that, at best, will never be used. An enormous quantity of human ingenuity will be invested in an economic dead end. By contrast, resources devoted to civilian space flight produce robust capabilities that would have many benefits.

There is also a human dimension. It is space exploration that the scientists and engineers who work on strategic weapons grew up dreaming about. The militarization of space flight is disillusioning for many.

Merely creating huge systems that are designed never to be used may be corrupting, and the cost of establishing a bureaucracy to stop the fraud places a growing emphasis on process rather than substance. In contrast, Apollo, the last fully supported manned space program, focused on tangible objectives that it attained within the budget, on time, in

full view and free from scandal. Americans walked on the moon, then quit. They built two Skylab space stations, flew one, then consigned the second to the Smithsonian Institution. Today the successful launching of a small satellite makes news. In vitality, the space program is far behind where it was even in the early 1960s, when President Kennedy galvanized a generation of scientists and engineers by setting the seemingly impossible goal of going to the moon by the end of the decade.

The United States will be better served when its leaders again set goals that elicit engineers' and scientists' best work. It could attract better talent, the armaments that it chose to build would be of better quality, and a sharper, more motivated work force would be ready to deal with all the unanticipated dangers. America's defensive posture would not be damaged. Whose deterrent forces have the greater credibility, those of a nation that visits the moon, or those of a nation that declines an opportunity to investigate Halley's Comet?

The real threat to America may be nonmilitary competition fueled by Moscow's investment in civilian space exploration. With SDI, America may be forfeiting a position that the adversary has no intention to attack.

The writer is a computer software engineer who has worked on U.S. space projects for 20 years. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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BARRY CHILDERS, Geneva.

Australia, New Zealand Meet for Unannounced Talks on Libyan Moves

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Foreign Minister Bill Hayden of Australia flew to New Zealand at short notice Friday for talks with Prime Minister David Lange on regional issues, including Libyan involvement in the South Pacific.

The trip came a day after Mr. Hayden warned publicly that French policy in the Pacific was encouraging Libyan activity there.

On his return to Canberra, Mr. Hayden said that both countries had a common concern about the intrusion of Libya into the South Pacific and that this had been one of the main reasons for the trip, which was not announced in advance.

Mr. Hayden said that much of what he discussed with Mr. Lange was "highly classified."

On Thursday, Mr. Hayden told the Foreign Correspondents of Australia in Sydney that French colonial policy in the area helped "create the circumstances in which Libya's agents will prosper." He said that France had to realize that if it continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific the "political fallout" would damage its relations with the region.

Diplomats said Mr. Hayden's comments were likely to anger the French government.

Officials said Friday that intelligence available to both Australia and New Zealand showed that Libya was providing training, money, arms and political support for radical elements in the ruling Melanesian party in Vanuatu and for the Melanesian independence movement in New Caledonia.

They said that in March, emissaries of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, made preparations to open a diplomatic mission in Vanuatu, offering to provide up to \$29 million in aid and investment. Vanuatu, a former French-British condominium, is about 300 miles (500 kilometers) from New Caledonia.

Mr. Hayden said Thursday that the Vanuatu government had been embittered by French reluctance to grant independence to the condominium.

Libya, he said, wanted to "twist the tail" of France and other Western powers in the South Pacific because Libyan forces had suffered recent reverses in northern Chad at the hands of government troops receiving aid from France and the United States.

"In the view of the Australian government," he said, "the decolonization experiences of Vanuatu and New Caledonia are directly responsible for the Libyans arriving to stir the South Pacific pot."

France has accused Australia of orchestrating regional support for the independence movement in New Caledonia, which it says a majority of the population opposes. Melanesians are outnumbered by settlers, many from France.

A referendum in New Caledonia in August that will offer residents of more than three years a choice between independence or autonomy within France.



Kim Dae Jung, who is under house arrest, Mr. Yim is a delegate of the Reunification Democratic Party, the opposition party founded Friday by Mr. Kim and Kim Young Sam.

New South Korea Party Picks Leader

By Patrick L. Smith

SEOUL — South Korea's opposition movement formed a new political party on Friday amid government declarations that it would not reopen constitutional talks canceled by President Chun Doo Hwan in April.

The Reunification Democratic Party, as the group is known, elected Kim Young Sam, a leading dissident, as its president. Kim Dae Jung, Mr. Chun's most prominent adversary, remained under house arrest and did not attend the founding convention. Together, the two dissident control factions that make up the majority of the new party's membership.

In accepting the party's presidency, Mr. Kim was critical of the

decision to end constitutional talks. As was widely expected, he placed a demand for renewed negotiations at the center of the party's platform.

Before the collapse of the New Korea Democratic Party last month, the opposition had been seeking constitutional amendments that would allow for direct presidential elections. Under the current constitution, a successor to Mr. Chun, whose term ends in February 1987, is to be elected later this year through indirect balloting and an electoral college.

"I remain convinced," Mr. Kim said in his acceptance speech, "that there is still room for the kind of candid, substantial dialogue aimed at democratization, which could re-

solve the existing political crisis in our nation."

On Thursday, however, the ruling Democratic Justice Party disclosed through a spokesman that it would continue negotiations only with "moderate opposition parties." These include the remaining New Korea Democrats, whose willingness to compromise on constitutional issues induced the opposition's breakup in early April.

China Heads Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, New York

China's UN representative, Li Luyue, took over Friday as president of the Security Council, succeeding Boris Tsvetkov of Bulgaria. The post rotates monthly.

Divisions in U.S. on Trade Deficit

House Votes Show Discontent but Also Fear of Retaliation

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The House debate on trade legislation this week demonstrated the growing national concern over the United States' weakened position in the world economy, but it also underscored deep divisions on how to deal with an issue that could play a major role in the 1988 presidential campaign.

The 290-137 vote by which the trade bill cleared the House of Representatives on Thursday was a strong signal of discontent with the trade deficit and with the perception of unfair trading practices by U.S. allies, notably Japan.

Forty-three Republicans voted for the measure, despite the inclusion of an amendment sponsored by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, that has drawn a veto threat from the White House.

Congress, Mr. Gephardt said after the amendment was adopted Wednesday, "has said clearly and unequivocally that it wants a change in trade policy."

The vote reinforced that impression, but the signals were less clear on the Gephardt amendment itself, which became the centerpiece of the debate.

The amendment would require tough retaliatory actions against countries with huge trade surpluses that refuse to halt unfair trade practices. It was adopted by a four-vote margin.

The House vote on the amendment illustrated some of the divisions that presidential candidates of both parties, including Mr. Gephardt, will have to assess as they refine their positions on the question of U.S. "competitiveness."

While there was overwhelming sentiment in the House for a "tough" trade policy, many warned against inviting retaliation and

possibly setting off an international trade war.

No one, several congressmen said, wants the United States to be an easy mark for its trading partners, but there was an equally strong aversion to being tagged "protectionist."

"There are no protectionists in the United States Congress," said Mr. Gephardt, who has used the

NEWS ANALYSIS

trade issue to raise the visibility of his presidential campaign.

The vote approving the Gephardt amendment was largely along party lines, but it revealed cleavages, most notably between the industrial Midwest and Northeast and their West Coast colleagues.

House Democrats in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania voted unanimously for it. In the industrial belt from Illinois to Massachusetts, Democrats voted, 74-10, for it.

It was in this region that a majority of Republican defections occurred. Of the 17 Republicans who supported the amendment, 13 represent districts in that industrial area.

In contrast, a slim majority of Democrats from the three Pacific Coast states joined all Republicans from their region in opposing Mr. Gephardt.

"We obviously are all very trade sensitive and recognize the huge export market for California," Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, said of the West Coast vote.

Elsewhere in the country, the political signals from the House vote were mixed.

Southerners voted overwhelmingly along party lines, but there were also signs of uncertainty, particularly in Georgia, where five of the state's eight House Democrats

opposed the Gephardt amendment.

Representative Richard B. Ray, Democrat of Georgia, said Georgia Democrats discussed the measure and "the kind of felt it was sending a little too strong a signal."

Similar sentiments were clear in the Midwest. In Iowa, where the formal presidential election process will begin in February, the state's four Republican House members and one of the two Democrats opposed the Gephardt amendment.

Representative Timothy J. Penny, Democrat of Minnesota, represents a rural district just north of the Iowa border. He also opposed the measure. "There may be a lot of sentiment on the stump for fair trade," he said, "but if you get down to it people come out against protectionism."

UN Group Agrees to Ozone Limits

By Thomas Netter

New York Times Service

GENEVA — An international conference on protection of the earth's protective ozone layer has reached an agreement in principle to freeze and ultimately reduce production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbon chemicals, according to officials.

Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, which is sponsoring the 31-nation meeting, said Thursday that the process marked a substantial step toward "a meaningful international agreement to protect the ozone layer."

He said such an agreement could be concluded by September after further consultations. Environmentalists observing the conference hailed the move as a breakthrough.

The stratospheric ozone layer that protects life from harmful ultraviolet radiation has been endangered, according to scientists, by chlorofluorocarbons and other industrial chemicals that interact destructively with it, causing depletion of the layer.

Chlorofluorocarbons are used as solvents, propellants in aerosols, refrigerants, plastic foams and as fire extinguishers.

The United States and Canada banned the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols in 1978, but they are still widely used for other applications.

Mr. Tolba said that delegates had agreed to back a freeze at 1986 levels of production beginning in 1990, and to follow with a 20-percent reduction in production and consumption of the chemicals within one to two years after that.

The draft agreement also includes two options for a further 30 percent reduction, to be agreed upon later.

Regarding enforcement, Mr. Tolba indicated that nations that signed the agreement would be expected to voluntarily adopt legislation or regulations putting it into effect.

But Mr. Tolba and other delegates cautioned that several questions remained unresolved. They include the ultimate amount of the reduction in production of chlorofluorocarbons as well as the precise substances that would be covered by a protocol to the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the timetable for putting the reductions into effect.

"There was no dissent at all about the fact that we are facing a real problem of depletion of the ozone," Mr. Tolba said. "But because of economic factors, industry needs to have lead time to adjust to changes."

He said, however, that he was confident such a protocol could be appended to the Vienna convention during a subsequent meeting of the scientific experts in Brussels in June, and a diplomatic conference on the issue scheduled for Montreal in September.

He noted that the delegates had agreed to broad coverage of several types of chlorofluorocarbons in order to prevent users from switching from one type to another. He added that they are expected ultimately to discuss halons, similar chemicals that are less used but have greater ability to deplete the ozone layer.

"We want no loopholes in a treaty," Mr. Tolba said.

He drew praise from the environmentalists for committing his agency to calling an emergency conference if studies scheduled for later this year find that a hole the size of the continental United States in the ozone layer above Antarctica had widened significantly.

A key element in this week's meeting was a shift in strategy by European nations, notably Britain and other members of the European Community, away from a longer timetable for the freeze and reduction.

The European nations endorsed the tighter schedule proposed by Mr. Tolba and the United States. They were to consider the additional 30-percent reduction at a meeting of their Council of Ministers on May 21, when West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark are expected to press for stringent controls.

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

Choir Boys in Concert

■ As "voices from heaven," the Vienna Choir Boys have sung since 1498 in the Hofburgkapelle (Royal Chapel of the Winter Palace) from its highest loft, rendering them virtually invisible to those attending their sold-out Sunday morning masses. Only in concert are they visible as well as audible. Starting this month, they will be in concert every Friday at 3:30 P.M. in the small hall of one of the city's two main concert houses: in May in the Brahmsaal of the Musikverein; in June, and after the summer hiatus, in September and October, in the Mozartsaal of the Konzerthaus. Tickets are 280 and 350 schillings.

TOKYO

Gauguin at National Museum

■ Gauguin spent several childhood years in Peru and as an adult fantasized over this experience, calling himself a "savage from Peru." Like many 19th-century Europeans he was fascinated by exotic, remote cultures. He collected Japanese woodblock prints, and it is interesting to read his many references to them and to assess how they might have influenced his art. A major exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art — showing paintings, carvings and woodcuts from 18 countries — also shows that influence. Gauguin's earlier paintings, especially those done in Brittany, remind us of the Japanese prints with their bitter colors, off-center composition, decorative abstractions of nature. But by the time Gauguin arrived in Tahiti he was under spell of more primitive, classical Southeast Asian religious art. He fills the pictures, no longer leaves those delicious voids of flat color planes. His paintings become charged with undefined meanings, and this is what delights the Japanese, who appreciate more than anyone the symbolic potential of art. Until May 17. (Judith Callender)

NEW YORK

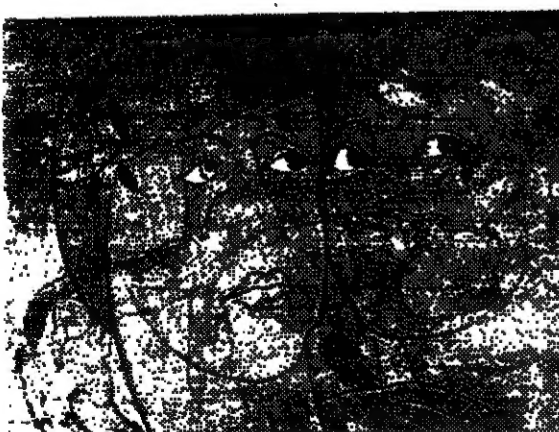
Fitness Grazes of Past

■ "We of the last quarter of the 20th century did not invent health foods, aerobics or exercise machines," said Dr. Harvey Green, curator of a new museum show that explores the history of the great American urge to shape up, eat right and stay well. Called "Fit for America: Health, Fitness, Sport and American Society, 1830 to 1940," the show at the Hudson River Museum in Yonkers, New York, will run through July 5. On exhibit are more than 400 objects — things like Victorian rowing machines and century-old patent medicines — accompanied by photographs, advertisements and posters of the era. The exhibit reveals that America's current preoccupation with health, fitness and dietary improvement pales in comparison with the intensity of 19th-century conviction. Back then, staying in shape was not only a personal quest, Green said, but a spiritual imperative. Health reformers, imbued with religious and patriotic zeal, believed that through their efforts society could be made worthy for the Second Coming of Christ. The precursors of Jack La Lanne and Jane Fonda were the muscular Eugene Sandow and the swimmer Annette Kellerman, who attempted to reshape the American physique. (NYT)

PARIS

In the Galleries

■ Hélène Delprat is, at the age of 30, among the few artists of the younger generation who manage to speak the loose and sometimes flippant idiom of the day without surrendering a purposeful intensity and even a form of deeper seriousness that filters through the insolence of form. She borrows freely from the formal language of African art, but with an intention that is quite different from that which prompted European artists to do as much some 80 years ago. In those days the integration of African elements into Western art appeared to be a solution to a problem of form. Delprat, on the other hand, and for the moment at least, seems to be using them like stepping stones that allow her to ford a river and reach the uncharted area where all persuasive art comes to life (Galerie Adrien Maeght, 42-46 Rue du Bac, seventh arrondissement, until May 12.) Francis Picabia was an enfant terrible of the arts. A wealthy man, heir to a considerable fortune, he indulged in acts of aesthetic insolence and uttered such aphorisms as: "Where is modern art headed? Down the drain." He also tried his hand at things that young artists are now studiously repeating, having forgotten something that Picabia's friend Marcel Duchamp well understood: "Even mockery and destruction becomes dreary in the long run, once it has become a habit." The Galerie 1900/2000 (8 Rue Bonaparte, sixth arrondissement, until May 16) is showing more than 60 works of Delprat, 1930 shown below) from various periods of Picabia's career, including his "bad paintings" of the '40s. A comprehensive catalogue accompanies the show. (Michael Gibson)



The nave of the Musée d'Orsay: "the very embodiment of its time," and, inset left, "The Parquet Scrapers," by Gustave Caillebotte.

'Not only a museum, but the very embodiment of that time.'

Orsay and 19th Century Destinies

by Hans Koning

PARIS — Our 19th century was a legacy we have not quite digested, and it may be one of the curses of the 20th century that it didn't give us enough time to do so.

The 19th century was no golden age in the West, that is certain. It was a mixture of triumphs and horrors. It was a bourgeois century and, the more ruthless its modern citizens became abroad, especially in their dealings with the lesser breeds, the more prudent and afraid of death they were at home.

It was a century of train disasters and of fires remembered for decades, it was full of whisperings about sex and syphilis, and it believed in inherited degeneracy. The poor weren't poor because they were rich but because there was something amiss with their characters, and Professor Lombroso could tell from a child's ears if it was going to be a criminal. This helped against qualms of conscience of the middle and upper classes who took infinite care of themselves and mulled over every relationship; they schemed about their daughters' marriages like kings and princes of old. As for the hungry and exploited, many of them, too, became certain that the future of humanity would be logical and good, in their case once the world had made its predestined turnabout.

Everything existed side by side: the new bank buildings of New York, the lamps on the Champs-Élysées, the mountain bandits of Spain and the Vercors, and the harems of the Bosphorus. Western man, more perhaps than ever before or since, felt at home on Earth. He believed in himself. The natural demons of the past had been chased, the human demons of the 20th century were still hidden. Great thoughts were written down, great music was composed, great paintings were painted, and they helped hide a landscape of steel, coal and greed.

When I walked for the first time through the doors of the new Paris Musée d'Orsay and stood still to take in that

huge hall, I thought that here was a museum fulfilling its goal with absolute necessity, that it wasn't only a museum of 19th-century art but the very embodiment of that time. Now, after days of wandering through it, I feel this even more strongly. A special set of circumstances had come together. The building was completed in the last year of the century, 1900, and not as an art palace but as a railroad station, perfect symbol for that age. Its contents are for the most part French, but France was the center and mirror of our art and culture in those years. The changes and additions to the interior — walls, platforms, stairs, air bridges (mainly the work of the Italian designer Gae Aulenti) — fit in to an astonishing degree.

There is nothing here that seems either self-conscious or jarring (except for the noise of the fluorescent lighting on the highest floor). And the museum visitors can look out over a part of Paris that has changed little since 1900 when seen from above, and they see it through the very clocks, huge, mounted on glass walls, that old travelers remember as the most striking feature of the Gare d'Orsay.

There are early 19th-century paintings and sculpture in the museum but its chronology really begins with 1848. As France was late in becoming an industrial, that is, a 19th-century nation, this is not a bad starting point. When I write "19th century," I'm not thinking of 100 years but of states of mind. The year 1848 spelled the final end of the French monarchy and it brought the republican "springtime of nations" all over Europe, which reverberated to the United States when the tide turned and the republicans fled there. When we look at a history of art from 1848 on, we see a reflection of our various destinies, individual and national ones. Such reflections may be subjective and at times even imaginary. But out of the 100 different such voyages through the century offered by the museum, we may choose those most valid for ourselves.

Stand in front of Millet. His "Ange-

lus" was first shown in 1859 and the critics and the powers-that-were (such as the Salon juries) abused it for showing two poor peasants rather than any noble historical tableau. But soon its rapidly increasing popularity caused a stream of reproductions to go out: it became accepted as a picture of peace and order, hard-working humble folk saying their prayers under a sunset sky, and many of those reproductions actually ended up in peasant farms. Yet it's a great painting; the schmalziness is nothing, the color everything. The same for Millet's "Gleaners," who were derided as being "the caryatids of poverty." So they were. We have forgotten the pauperism of our world then, in which it was good economics for women to spend their days in the fields, bent to the ground, to collect an apron full of wheat stalks missed by the reapers. Millet had come a long way since his "Return of the Herd" 10 years earlier, a return in which the cattle are prodded by nymphs with bare, virginal breasts. But I don't think there was ever a germ of social protest in his works. Just look at the hats of the three women gleaners, one blue, one red, one wheat-colored, making a stunning color pattern. It seems unlikely that those three had come out in the morning in such color harmony. They were simply a more modern, more appropriate kind of nymph for the painter.

NEVERTHELESS, he made the arbiters of mid-century society nervous, as is shown by Jules Breton. He, not Millet, became the Farm Painter Laureate. Breton was not the better painter but his peasants were decorative, statuesque, reassuringly untouched by human weariness. Sixteen years later we have Gustave Caillebotte, and his workmen ("Men Scraping a Parquet Floor") are pale; their ribs are showing, they look exhausted. His reality could no longer be picturesquely.

The museum has led me to the idea that the new painters of the century, the Impressionists, stayed out of this dilemma but not through obtuseness or unconcern.

Precisely because of their rejection by the beribboned official art world, there was no need for them to have bad consciences. They were young workmen themselves really but unexploited ones, outsiders but not lonely. They worked in bands of friends of such jointness that it makes you jealous 100 years later. While, and at times because, they were poor, they lived by choice and luck in a beautiful world. I feel sure they were not moved by new discoveries about light and color and the open air only. What must have entered into their new painting was in fact a new happiness. The century offered that, and they had the right to ignore its dark side. When Claude Monet's "Women in a Garden" was refused by the Salon of 1867, Zola, alone in his defense, wrote, "In order to dare such a tour de force, you have to love your own time in a very special way."

The visitor to the museum is struck by this love the moment he sets foot on the upper floor. The skylights, nature and artificial light mixed, fill those rooms with luminosity even when it rains on Paris. The paintings intensify it still more: Renoir's "The Swing" and "Ball at the Galette," Monet's water lilies and Rouen cathedral, his railroad station and street festival. The men and women in these paintings fit in with the brightness, not because they are idealizations but because they were perceived in a happiness of harmony. I imagine there was a brief span when these painters really had the best of all possible worlds, when they shared the general belief in science and "progress" but lived in a world unmurdered by these. When Monet painted the Saint Lazare railroad station or even, in his "Stream at Robec," a brown-gray factory on a dirty-looking brook, he did not treat them as intrusions. They were reality too, in fact they were nature, and they couldn't be ugly. Monet's portrait here, painted by Renoir in 1875, came as a shock to me; I had visualized him softer and vaguer. I was wrong of course. He looks a tough, hard man.

Later, as the century approached its end, its pain and anxiety, its mal, began

filling the air. Van Gogh, defenseless in his extreme solitude, would be struck sharpest by it (he wrote to his brother Theo that "disasters were bound to descend on the modern world like terrible lightning"). I think Cézanne also ended up living on the dark side of those years. There is unhappiness in his order, and a fearfulness in his symmetry of reality.

It entered the works of others more stealthily. When Pissarro painted the St. Jacques Church of Dieppe, with the sun in the sky and a view untouched by any "modernity," those almost empty streets are full of malaise. The painter and painting, and now the viewer, are ill at ease. The year of that painting was 1901. Thirty years earlier Pissarro had painted a country road at Louveciennes in the pouring rain, and there was warmth and security in that picture. The Dieppe streets, sunshine and all, boded ill.

In the final room on that floor hangs the uncompleted painting by Seurat, "The Circus." Here, seemingly, is a scene of gaiety. But take time, and you'll see it is not. The spectators are frozen, the soft reds and yellows are not gentle, they are ominous, atomized. It is a picture full of modern fear.

When you go down the steps from there, you come upon a room of sparkling chandeliers, gilded mirrors, a piano with roses on it, and with on an easel a lovely portrait of a woman (by Albert Besnard). It is the miraculously restored reception room of the hotel, which was once part of the old railroad station, and entering it is like stepping through the looking glass into a century-old present time. Yes, the room is overdecorated, but it is so festive! The men and women who met here — such as the woman of the portrait, with her beautiful smile, white gown, bare shoulders — must have taken their world for granted, certain it would never end. It is hard not to feel nostalgic for that lost certainty.

Hans Koning's most recent book, "1968," will be published this fall by W.W. Norton in New York.

A Convincing 'Don Giovanni' and a Glowing Pastoral Symphony

by James Helme Sutcliffe

SALZBURG — When Herbert von Karajan opened what is quite literally his own Salzburg Easter Festival in 1967, the mood was one of heady enthusiasm. Prices were high even then, but they guaranteed the best singers available for their roles in opera or oratorio, rested and completely at Karajan's disposal for two weeks of rehearsal before the weeklong festival began.

The cinemascopic proscenium of the Large Festival Theater, its stage besieged but rock cliff on which the often besieged but never captured Salzburg fortress battlements rise, was conceived for Karajan's monumental production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle. Even when that had come full circle in 1970 there were enough Wagner operas left to make the Easter festival an event, "Die Me-

stersinger" in 1975 being supplemented by Zeffirelli's "La Bohème" from La Scala.

But then the wind seemed to go out of Karajan's sails. The multiplying repetitions of the same, orchestral and choral repertoire every six years or so, higher and higher prices for shorter and shorter routine programs by the Berlin Philharmonic, which could be heard on home ground for a top that stopped where Salzburg's cheapest ticket prices began, and the influx of rich and richer high nobility and subscribers who, attracted by Karajan's glamour, cared less about the music than about the social value of being seen in Salzburg, led to a cheapening of values. It gradually became impossible for an ordinary music lover to get a ticket without joining the Easter Festival Society, with its tax-shelter office in Liechtenstein, for a considerable donation.

Many of the world's finest singers, who had crowned their operatic stardom in Salz-

burg — René Kollo, Karl Ridderbusch, Gottfried Hornik, Agnes Balza, José van Dam — were dropped unceremoniously by the maestro if a conflict of wills arose. Their high fees committed them to continual presence to rehearse to the pre-recorded versions of their roles already engraved on disc, a technique designed to reduce the staging period and thus the strain on voices. Singers who dared to appear elsewhere during this period were out. When Karajan's back operation during the "Lohengrin" year (1976) led gradually to complications that have sapped his endurance and turned him into the mentally alert cripple that he is today at 79, other conductors began to be invited — two years ago — to share the responsibility.

After his badly received "Carmen" in 1985, his seven-year-old staging of Verdi's "Don Carlo" was revived last year. This year, for the first time, a guest director — Michael Hampe, Intendant of the Cologne

Opera — was asked to stage a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," a real departure. The opera will be taken into the summer Salzburg Festival schedule as of Aug. 25.

This year the usual choral concert had been replaced by a guest appearance of Carlo Maria Giulini conducting Bruckner's Eighth Symphony, in the event a less precise, more torpid affair than might have been expected. The rest was standard fare, works designed to show off the Berlin Philharmonic's virtuosity in works they can play in their sleep: Schubert's "Unfinished" and Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Then, a miracle. Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony glowed with a freshness (despite quadruple winds and an overlarge string section) seldom heard, and Richard Strauss' "Don Quixote," capricious with finely balanced instrumental detail.

But the big news was the highly convin-

ing "Don Giovanni." Karajan's tendency toward tonal gargantuanism had led him away from convincing accounts of Mozart's music during the last 20 years. Here everything was in order despite an inordinately slow tempo or two, from the excitingly played overture through the impressively convincing cataclysm in which the blasphemous seducer Giovanni — sinner against universal laws of civilized behavior — is called to account by the Stone Guest before a backdrop of clouds, stars and planets. The elegant Spanish Renaissance arcades, balconies, columns, arches and balustraded stairways framed the humble rooftops of a simpler Seville, which whizzed silently out of sight in the biblical twinkling of an eye.

The Italian designer Mauro Pagano provided Hampe with this dark frame for his considered, sensible movement, often lit up, with unexpected touches of humor that reminded one of the basically buffo nature of

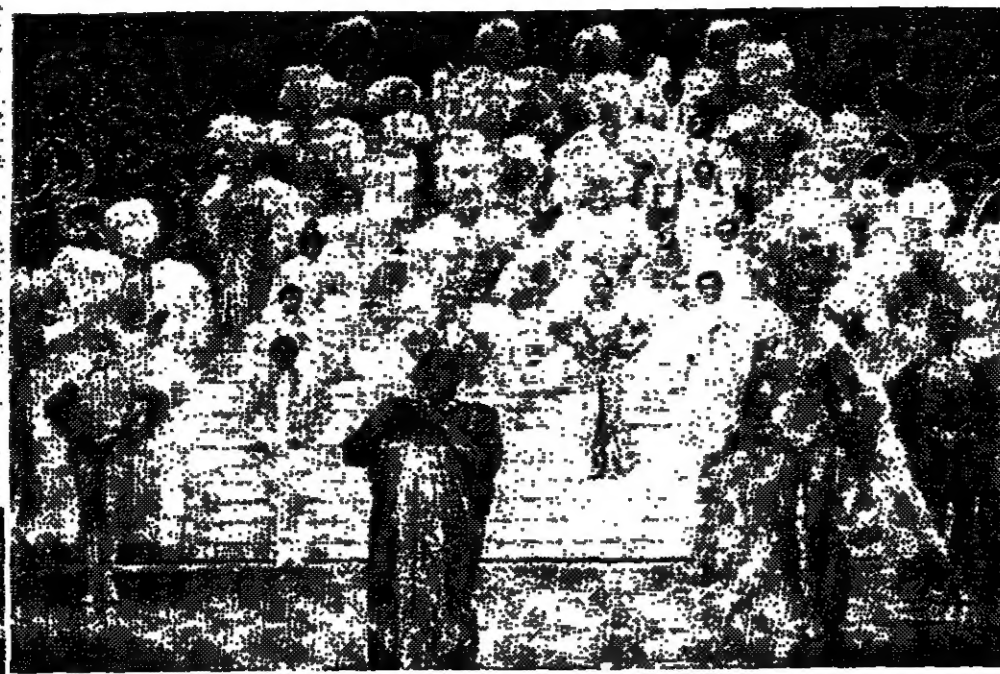
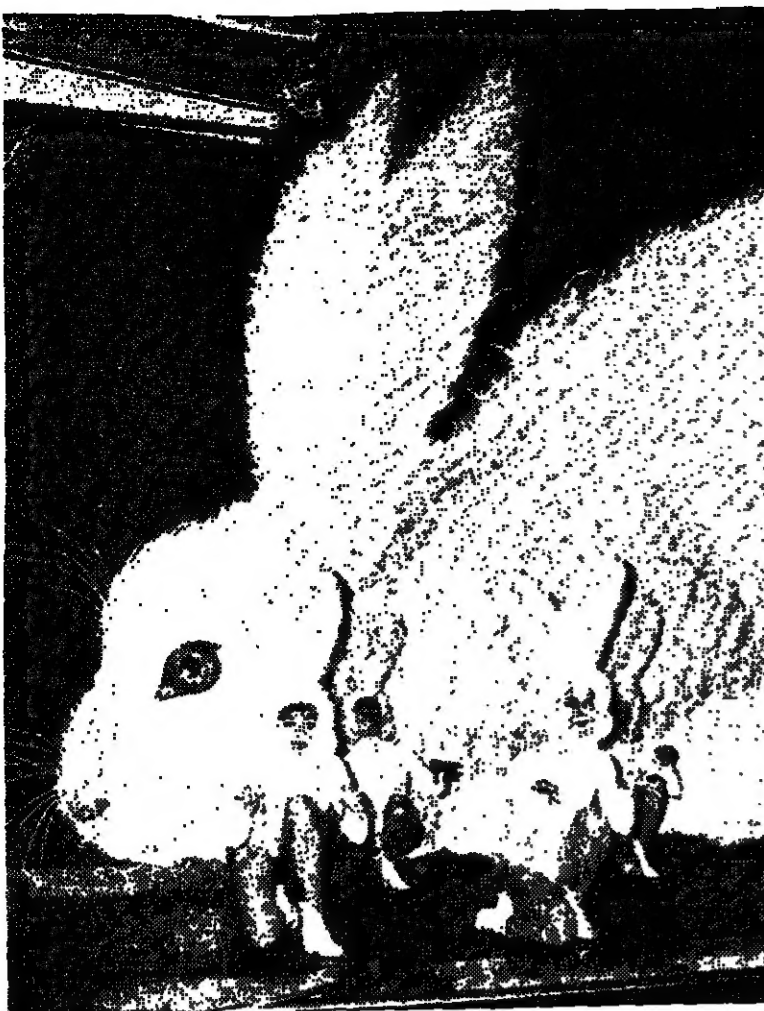
the work. Back lighting subtly indicated the passage of 24 hours, Act 1 starting in pre-dawn darkness, Act 2 at dusk.

The singing of the international cast was superb, led by the ravishing Donna Anna of Anna Tomowa-Sintow, the breathtaking Donna Elvira of Julia Varady, the limpid tones of the Swedish tenor Gösta Winbergh as Don Ottavio, the sonorous Russian bass Paata Burchuladze as the murdered Commander, Alexander Malta's bearish Ma-setto and a Leporello acted with delicious comic touches by Ferruccio Furlanetto. Kathleen Battle, delightful as Zerlina, and Samuel Ramey, vocally and physically suave in the title role, his wary figure expressing more than conventional seductiveness, complete the roster of what must be the most difficult opera of all to cast.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

WEEKEND

Folies Bergère, Kicking Off Centennial Celebration



Past and present at the Folies Bergère: far left, "The Little Rabbits," from a revue of 1968; center, "Folies en Folie," the new centenary show, starring Bertice Reading; and left, Josephine Baker, who first performed at the Folies in the 1920s, and became one of its greatest stars.

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The Folies Bergère, one of the most famous music halls in the world, is celebrating its centenary as a revue theater with "Folies en Folie," its first new production in five years. The renowned pleasure temple was built in the twilight of the Second Empire. It was nicknamed "The Elastic Mattress" in the neighborhood, not in any spirit of ribaldry, but because it replaced a furniture shop that specialized in bedroom suites. It opened its doors in 1869 with mixed programs of songs and pantomimes (Paul Legrand, the mime, was its Pierre) and for a spell it housed classic concerts of such composers as Gounod, Massenet and Saint-Saëns. In 1871 during the Commune it was pressed into service as a lecture hall for the dissemination of political propaganda. Henri Rochefort, the fiery journalist, and the revolutionary historian, Jules Michelet, addressed the crowds from its platform.

In 1887 a sagacious administrator ushered in a new policy by presenting a revue. "Place au Jeunes." It was an instant hit and a model for much that followed. As its title had 13 letters a superstition spread that this had brought good luck and since each revue has had a 13-letter label. A fan of the establishment, fearing that the supply of lucky nomenclatures might run dry, submitted 150 of

them so the theater's future is secure for at least another century.

The playbills of the Folies blaze with the names of artists of formidable reputation. Pavlova danced on its stage. Yvette Guilbert, immortalized by Toulouse-Lautrec's posters, sang to its audiences of the Paris poor and also Léon Xanrof's sardonic ditty, "Le Fiacre" about a wife and her lover in a curtail-coach running down an unwanted husband. Charlie Chaplin, then a spry youngster, brought down the house with "A Night in an English Music Hall" as a mime in Fred Karno's troupe visiting Paris on a tour. Sacha Guitry spied Yvonne Printemps in the chorus, married her and appointed her his leading lady. The veteran actress, Denise Grey, now 90, at the moment making her farewell in "Harold et Maude," is also an alumnus of the Folies chorus line.

Colette, temporarily retiring from her literary labors in 1908, appeared on the Folies boards in a daring skit that shocked even the Parisian playgoers. The scrawny fantasist Polaire had a booming success, dressed up as a gawky little girl in a number about a frisky kitten. Loie Fuller came from Chicago to exhibit her electric ballet, slithering in a snake dance with revolutionary lighting innovations. Maurice Chevalier got a sour notice from the critic, Pierre Nozière, on his initial Folies appearance, but magnificently survived the snub. Manet's painting of the Folies-Bergère bar spread the theater's re-

nown and also spread the news that in the promenade ladies of the town solicited gentlemen.

Royalty found the beauties of the Folies irresistible. The Spanish flamenco exponent, La Belle Otero, bewitched Nicholas II, Edward VII, King Alfonso XIII and Kaiser Wilhelm II, while among her other beaux were Gabrielle D'Annunzio and Aristide Briand, 10 times prime minister of France.

Her rival, Liliane de Pougy, was also to the royal taste and even more hot-tempered. Receiving a bad review from Jean Lorrain, de Pougy gave the wretch a horse-whipping in the Bois de Boulogne on the day of the Grand Prix. She was nicknamed the "Princess of Love" and she married George Ghika, the Romanian prince. Piety overtook her in her late years and she went into a nunnery.

Cleó de Mérode, another ravishing creature of La Belle Époque, started as an extra at the Paris Opéra and went to the Folies to become a top box-office draw. The susceptible King Leopold was presented to her and the news spread that he was her lover. He denied the rumor saying, "At my age that legend does more credit to Mlle. de Mérode's powers than to mine." He was not believed and was dubbed "Cleopatra of the Belgians."

The voluptuous turn of the century waltzes of Rudolph Berger softly faded away to the blasts of ragtime and feverish tango

rhythm at 1914 approached. "Madelon," first sung by the comic Bach on the Folies stage was the dominating tune of World War I and after the armistice came *Le jazz hot*.

The Folies goddesses of the 1920s and 1930s were Mistinguett, the lanky music hall star, and Josephine Baker, the bombshell from St. Louis. La Môme — as the former was affectionately called — was no beauty. Erté, whose setting and costuming embellished many Folies spectacles, said, "She was rather ugly, but had a wonderful presence." She could take the grand staircase as no one else could. Once when she was making her regal descent Fernandel slithered behind her, mimicking her mannered gait, to the audience's loud delight. When she heard she was turned around and slapped his face.

A sketch, the work of the humorist, Rip, in which La Môme impersonated a problem baby was the inspiration of Fanny Brice's Baby Snooks. Her song, the plaint of an unhappy street-walker, "Mon Homme," was later sung by Brice in the Ziegfeld Follies.

Baker's Paris debut in "La Revue Nègre" caused a sensation and Paul Derval, then the Folies proprietor, built several revues that centered about her. She forwarded on-stage nudity wearing only a belt of bananas. Like her forerunners she was courted by nobility and millionaires. She married an Italian count and later the jazz conductor, Jo Bouillon. Her château became a hostel for homeless children and she was honored after

World War II for the part she played in the Résistance.

The Folies Bergère's artistic director is Michel Gyarmathy, a Budapest-born painter. He casts and stages the productions, designs the scenery and costumes, and supervises the musical scores, lighting and choreography. His intensely personal flair is on all that transpires. During the Nazi occupation he went underground — retiring to the theater's subterranean quarters to continue his work, though his name vanished from the programs and posters. The French film, "Le Dernier Métro" (The Last Metro) is based partially on his wartime existence.

When he surfaced in 1945, he began his upstairs auditions again, seeking new talent. A young Polish girl who had come on foot from her native land where she had been imprisoned by both the Nazis and the Soviet authorities, applied for the chorus line. She was of uncommon beauty and he engaged her. Afterward she married the owner of a string of Parisian cabarets and on his death she took over their management. She extended her realm to theaters and in 1977 she became proprietress of the Folies. Her name is Hélène Martini and her associate in productions is her discoverer, Gyarmathy.

As the majority of its spectators from abroad know no French it has banished sketches and blackouts that contain dialogue. It no longer invites the great personal-

ities of the music hall to top its bills — as Charles Trenet, La Baker and countless others once did. Its appeal is to the eye and its formula is founded on *les girls*, dressed elaborately or not at all, and on its display of scenic extravagance, today beyond the pocketbooks of most Broadway producers.

What "Folies en Folie," the historic theater's latest entertainment, offers is a riot of theatrical artificiality done with dazzling style and verve. Its lavish *cabaret vivants* disclose a fantastic fiasco: a stag hunt in an enchanted forest; a shootout on a Parisian street corner; voodoo ceremonies; a palace garden with its torrential fountains; an erotic interlude in the furnace room of an ocean liner; the portals of hell with devil dancers serving Satan; clappers hoofing the Charleston; the inevitable cancan and an ensemble strip-tease. As though in H.G. Wells' time machine one is transported from Venice in its glory to the courts of Louis XIII, Louis XV, Napoleon III and the Vienna of Emperor Franz Josef when Strauss' waltzes were first heard.

Estelle and Fabienne Godefroy are the beauty queens of the occasion and another Bertice Reading, twice the size of Josephine Baker, is the show's head-liner. She arrives on the stage by parachute to provide comedy relief and to deliver in might voice her repertoire of songs, paying homage to Baker with a reprise of "Fai Deux Amours."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:

•Kunsthaus.
— To July 12: The Charms of Medusa: Mannerism from the 16th to 20th century. 600 objects including paintings, sculptures, drawings and works on paper, from 45 museums including the Louvre, Rijksmuseum, and the National Gallery in London.

BRUSSELS:

•Fondation pour l'Architecture (tel: 649.02.59).
— To May 9: Mallet Stevens, 1886-1945: 200 architectural models and drawings, furniture and decorative objects.
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
— To June 7: From Bruegel to Guard: selections from the Ben-tack-Thyssen collection.

ENGLAND

LONDON:

•British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
— May 7-Sept 20: Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance.
•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To June 7: Le Corbusier: Architect of the Century, includes models of Le Corbusier's major buildings and projects, photographs, working drawings, paintings, sculpture, tapestries, enameled and furniture.
— To June 7: Sculptures by Tony Cragg.
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
— To June 21: From Byzantium to El Greco: Icons and Frescoes from Greece.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To June 21: Art From Europe

features the work of eight artists currently working in Germany and the Netherlands.
— To June: British and American Pop Art: prints from the Tate's collection, including works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.

FRANCE

LYON:

•Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 78.28.07.66).
— To June 14: Henri Matisse: l'art du livre. A comprehensive exhibition — including 50 drawings and 150 engravings — of book illustrations by Matisse.

PARIS:

•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To June 7: Drawings by Austrian artists from the post-war school to the 1960s and 1970s.
— To June 15: Mies van der Rohe and his Disciples, 1886-1969: 170 drawings, photographs and architectural models from the Art Institute of Chicago.
•Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To May 3: The Human Form: 341 engravings by Rembrandt from the Bibliothèque Nationale's collection.
•Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57).
— To May 10: Matisse: Rhythm and Line: 400 drawings, prints and book designs by Matisse from museums and collections in France and abroad.
•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To May 25: Le troisième oeil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue: photographs, 1902-1928.
— To July 20: Tanis — Gold of the Pharaohs: 100 objects, of which 53 from the Cairo museum, recovered from the Egyptian royal tombs at Tanis.
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To May 10: Retrospective of the work of Dutch painter Cesar Domela.
— To May 10: Jan Saudek retrospective: photographs 1953-1986.
•Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To June 1: Works by Watteau form the centerpiece of this selection of French 18th century drawings "From Watteau to Lemoyne."
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
— To May 17: Northern Light: 170 works by Scandinavian painters, 1885-1965.
•Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34).
— To Aug. 31: 100 Rodin marbles on view for the first time in 50 years.

GERMANY

BONN:

•Kunstmuseum.
— To May 10: August Macke (1887-1914): a retrospective comprising 300 drawings, watercolors and paintings commemorating the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth.
•Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To May 17: Hans Arp (1886-1966): sculpture, graphic art and texts by the artist.
•Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6).
— To May 28: 75 Years of Urban Development in Berlin.

COLOGNE:

•Museum Ludwig.
— To June 8: Merz Sculptures: an international loan exhibition focusing on the plastic art of the latter part of Joan Miró's career.
•Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To May 17: From Raphael to Beuys: Master drawings from the 16th century to the present.

MUNICH:

•Museum für Völkerkunde (tel: 22.48.44).
— To June 14: Art from Haiti: Recent metal sculptures and paintings.
•Haus der Kunst.
— To May 24: Toulouse-Lautrec: a comprehensive showing of the artist's graphic work.
•Stuttgarter.
•Staatgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— May 8-Aug. 9: English Art in the 20th Century features the work of the most important British artists this century, organized by the Royal Academy of Art in London.

ITALY

FLORENCE:

•Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To June 30: The Collections of the 20th Century: works by Italian artists 1915-1945.

SPAIN

•Palazzo Strozzi.
— To May 4: 17th century Florentine: over 500 works (paintings, drawings, sculpture and engravings) by 63 artists of the Florentine school.
•Pinacoteca di Brera.
— To May 10: 47 Impressionist paintings on loan from American museums.
•Venice.
•Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.71.11).
— To May 31: Ettore Arimboldo: 16 paintings by the Lombard artist Giuseppe Arimboldo (1527-1593) with 300 similar surrealist, cubist and fantasy portraits by later artists.

SWITZERLAND

BARCELONA:

•Casa de Penances.
— To May 17: Art from the House of Alba: 57 works from one of the world's finest private collections ranging from Old Master to modern works.
•Centro de Arte Reina Sofia.
— To June 7: Retrospective comprising 200 works by the Mexican painter Diego Rivera (1886-1957).

UNITED STATES

•LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS.
•Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63).
— To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1928.

NEW YORK:

•Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).
— To May 31: Gaudi in Context: Building in Barcelona, 1873-1926. Approximately 150 exhibits (75 objects and 75 works on paper) illustrate the career of the Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí.
•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.71.10).
— To May 24: The Age of Correggio and the Carracci features nearly 200 examples of 16th and 17th century painting from the province of Emilia in Italy.
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50).
— To May 3: A retrospective of the work of Paul Klee (1879-1940) features 250 paintings and about 50 drawings and prints.
•Studio Museum.
— To Aug. 30: Harlem Renaissance: Art of Black America, a historical exhibition features 200 paintings, sculptures, woodcuts and photographs and documents on Harlem in the 1920s and 1930s.

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WEEKEND

Taking a New Look at Morisot, Dufy

PARIS — While the French auction system appears more outdated every day, the Paris trade is increasingly coming out as a major force in the international market. Two selling exhibitions have just opened in the most competitive of all fields — Impressionist and Modern Masters. If the organizers had set out to demonstrate that they can beat Sotheby's and Christie's at their own game, gathering the best and making a splash, they could not have done it better.

The more impressive of the two shows, "Berthe Morisot," put together by Waring Hopkins and Alain Thomas, at 2 rue de Miromesnil, will be remembered as a land-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

mark. If the criterion of a great one-man show is to give an artist an unsuspected stature, this is it.

Berthe Morisot has long been known to have played a role in the emergence of Impressionism. When a group of artists opened the first exhibition of "The Impressionists" on April 15, 1874, Morisot was the only woman. More importantly, she put up some cash, of which most of the others were so desperately short. The exhibition gave its members much needed self-confidence. For five or six years they produced the works that are most truly Impressionist, and Morisot followed suit. Indeed, until now, her artistic personality has been widely seen as that of a tame participant none too successful at conveying a personal vision.

Some of this is true but to much less a degree than was thought, as the exhibition now tells us. Morisot produced a few masterpieces. She could at times be strikingly original, even if she also turned out more than her fair share of derivative works, and not a few daubs. If one thing is made glaringly obvious at the Galerie Hopkins-Thomas, it is the complexity of the case and the subtlety of a personality that had seemed transparently simple.

Morisot's background gives her later life as an avant-garde painter more than a touch of irony. She came from an upper class family with strong allegiance to the monarchy. Her father, a high civil servant, made sure that his daughters learned to draw and play music as was customary in his class at the time. Unfortunately, her first drawing master was a disaster — one of the daughters gave up learning in disgust — and the second one was an academic painter who took them to the Louvre to copy Titian and Veronese. Even their third master, the great Corot in person, by then well-entrenched in the artistic establishment and rather self-assured in his oldish avant-garde attitudes, proved a bit



"The Lilacs at Maurecourt," by Berthe Morisot.

much for the well-mannered but restive Morisot.

Light dawned at last in 1868 when she met Edouard Manet through the painter Fantin-Latour. She at once became a convert to his style, with one big difference. Her manner is as soft and subtly poetic as Manet's is harsh in its realism. "Les Lilas à Maurecourt" could not be closer to Manet in subject matter, in color scheme and in its brushwork, although hers runs more smoothly. But the mood of the scene, with a woman in a big white hat and black muslin dress, seated in the grass, sewing, under the shade of a big tree, is lighthearted. A little girl is pressed against her while a toddler in a pink dress, barely able to stand on her legs, looks on, round eyed.

A portrait of a woman in a black evening dress with a spring in her step and an air of eager alacrity on her youthful face as she walks upstairs into a theater would be close to Manet were it not for that lightness in touch, that aptitude at catching psychological snapshots so typical of Morisot.

That same mood, best described by the French word *intimisme* — a feeling for that which is very personal and connected with inner thoughts — comes out in her still lifes, which are unlike anything most Impressionists ever did.

So strong was Morisot's throbbing perception with daily life captured in a happy moment that it permeates even some of her landscapes. A pastel view of pear trees painted at Mézy near Bougival in turquoise,

greens, yellows and a touch of light red in the distance, conveys exactly that frame of mind, enhanced here by a freedom of movement in the brushwork that gives it a place among the masterpieces of Impressionism in a minor key.

The greatest surprise in the exhibition is the revelation of the diversity of Morisot's vision and the unsuspected independence she displayed in much of her work. A still life of "Pink Anemones" in a big glass vase standing near some crumpled fabric against a background that is otherwise virtually abstract stands apart in the development of French art. It is a wonderful picture painted in the same year, 1891, as the pear trees, but in a very different style. The pear tree pastel has just been sold for \$55,000 and the "Pink



"At the Races," by Raoul Dufy.

Anemones" in oils, for \$150,000. In both cases this is peanuts when measured against the prices paid for the leftovers of Monet and Renoir.

That, Hopkins says, is the reason that led him and his partner to work on this show in which they invested several years of hard work. They have not transformed overnight a painter whose technique was often weaker than her vision into a towering figure of Impressionism. But they have revealed her as a minor artist who was capable of producing wonderful things at wide intervals. At the end of the introduction to their catalogue, they quote these lines written when she was stricken by disease that was to prove fatal shortly after: "It is a long time since I began to think that the yearning for glory after death is a disproportionate ambition. Mine was only to catch something of a fleeting moment, oh, just something, the merest little thing."

By a remarkable coincidence, Daniel Malingue, on the Avenue Matignon, has succeeded in doing pretty much the same for a 20th-century artist, Raoul Dufy — putting him in a new perspective through a one-man show. Dufy's case is a strange one. He started out as a Fauve painter of admirable vigor, which he kept up to around 1909-1910. By the time World War I was over, Dufy was making a 180-degree turnabout, veering toward genre painting, quite a rarity among 20th-century masters. He became besotted with the racing course, churning out endless versions of horses on the turf done in chirpy greens, reds and blues, with squiggly silhou-

ettes of jockeys and racing stands. Malingue has daringly chosen to concentrate on that phase and pulled off a clever trick. Seen in sequence, his 40 watercolors, gouaches and oils emphasize the Fauve heritage despite its metamorphosis in the 1920s. Here and there the later Dufy is seen to have maintained vigorous, crisp draftsmanship and a strong contrasted palette. The cleverness is to have brought out the unity of the style at that period and to have pointed up the lack of stridency that is so rare in 20th-century art. Dufy, too, was a lighthearted artist. Like Morisot, he had a vivid, humorous perception of postures, a poetic sense for color, a love for quick strokes.

Because he has an instantly identifiable manner Dufy enjoys a wide following from America to Japan. His prices in the show fall within the 1 million to 5 million franc bracket (about \$160,000 to \$830,000). "Elegance à Epsom," a gouache, for example, was sold for 1 million francs on the opening day. The best is not necessarily the most expensive — yet, "Aux Courses," which retains some of the coloristic boldness of the Fauve days and is done with a sense of irony that goes back to 19th-century artists such as Constantin Guys is priced 2.2 million francs, less than the much sought after paddock views with tiny figures such as "Epsom, le Paddock," which carries a 4.2 million franc price tag.

The race for Dufy has not started yet. When it does the ratio between very good and not so good will be more rigorous. But all the prices will be much steeper as well.

Gluck Solves a Chinese Puzzle

by David Stevens

MONTE CARLO — One of the uses of anniversaries in musical programming is the impetus they can give to sharpening the focus on incompletely known composers, which covers practically all of them. But Christoph Willibald Gluck, who died 200 years ago, is a special case — his place in history is secure as the "reformer" or the "second founder" of opera, but it is based on a handful of works that came late in a long and circuitous career. But, like all reformers, he was reacting against something he had lived with a long time.

Gluck, who was born in 1714, was totally a creature of the 18th century, not just the second half of it with the Enlightenment and the style galant and all that, but the first half too, the late Baroque opera with the eternal reworkings of the librettos of Metastasio and Zeno, da capo arias, elaborate ornamentation and recitative secco.

When Gluck and his Italian librettist Ranieri de' Calzabigi embarked on their reform project with "Orfeo ed Euridice" in 1762, the composer was almost 50 years old. But when he wrote his first opera in 1741 — the first of more than a hundred, many of them lost — it was to a libretto by Metastasio and accepted all the implied conventions that he later turned his back on. Gluck embarked on a period of travel that, among other experiences, brought him into contact with Handel in London. (Handel's often cited remark that Gluck knew "no more of counterpoint than my cook" probably says more about Handel's cook than about Gluck.) In Vienna during the 1750s there was a fad for things French, including *opéra comique*, and Gluck rewrote, or wrote from scratch, a number of works in this French genre to suit Viennese taste.

In short, before he arrived at the point of reforming Italian opera and then rehabilitating French opera, Gluck had started modestly and learned just about every musical les-

son the 18th century had to teach. One proof of it is the delightful production of "Le Cinesi" — a one-act opera-serenade he wrote in 1754, which has just been given in Monte Carlo's Printemps des Arts program — a co-production with the Hamburg State Opera, the Opéra du Rhin in Strasbourg and the Schwetzingen Festival.

At the time, Gluck was a leading member of the large musical establishment maintained by the imperial field marshal Joseph Friedrich, prince of Sachsen-Hildburghausen, and "Le Cinesi" was written as a contribution to an enormous bash the prince threw at his rural palace of Schlosshof, northeast of Vienna, for Maria Theresa and her husband, Emperor Francis I. Indeed, Maria Theresa had played one of the roles almost 20 years earlier, as an 18-year-old princess, in the original setting of this slight Metastasio libretto by Antonio Caldara.

The "Chinese women" of the title is misleading, or rather a period joke. The reference is to the decorative chinoiserie that was all the rage at the time, when almost every princely German palace was incomplete without its Chinese room. The plot, such as it is, involves three women sitting around a table in such a room, bored stiff with inactivity. They decide to amuse themselves by enacting different dramatic scenes. Metastasio, who added a male role to those of the three women when he reworked the libretto for Gluck, amused himself by juxtaposing different theatrical styles, and the composer responded by showing that he was a master of the different musical styles implied by the libretto, along with the addition of the percussive oddities that passed at the time for Oriental or Turkish.

Thus one of the women begins with a grand dramatic recitative and aria for Andromache after the death of Hector, which is succeeded by a nymph-and-shepherd scene for tenor and soprano, followed by a comic recitative and aria for contralto. Ambiguity between reality and make-believe is introduced in the flirtation and jealousy involving

the tenor and two of the women, and the short work winds up with a quartet, an invitation to the dance — originally it literally was just that, followed by a dance elsewhere in the palace, presumably in Chinese costume.

In a short space of time and in what amounts to little more than an operatic divertissement, Gluck shows off his considerable versatility — and in the process shows more of a sense of musical fun than is ever hinted at in his "reform" operas, noble works of mature genius though they be.

Musical matters in the Salle Garnier were in the hands of René Jacobs, who is perhaps better known as a counter-tenor but who seems equally at home on the conductor's podium. Herbert Wernicke's sets consisted mainly of a clever arrangement of irregularly shaped mirrors and a Chinese screen, and his staging avoided an inherently static dramatic situation by making the most of the imaginary scenes. The excellent quartet of young singers from the Hamburg company was Sophie Boulin, Eva Maria Tersson, Christina Högman and Peter Galliard.

When "Le Cinesi" moves to Schwetzingen's rococo theater in West Germany next month, it will be as the curtain raiser of a double-bill, with the mirror theme of the setting carried forward into a staging of Gluck's ill-fated final opera, "Echo et Narcisse," a flop twice in Paris in Gluck's lifetime but surely worth another look in this bicentennial year.

In Monte Carlo the first half of the program was purely orchestral, with Jacobs and the Concerto Köln ensemble, specialists in Baroque and pre-Classical performance, offering Haydn's Symphony No. 7, "Le Midi" (1761) and Mozart's Symphony No. 29 (1774) in charmingly relaxed and untranspired performances.

The Printemps des Arts continues through May 13, including piano recitals by Daniel Barenboim (May 2) and Alicia de Larrocha (May 10) and closing with the Los Angeles Philharmonic under André Previn.



"Le Cinesi" in performance at Monte Carlo.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Trade 'War' Aside, Peace Prevails on Security Front

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The atmosphere surrounding the talks between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been highly charged — particularly in the financial markets. Yet the situation looks manageable, if emotions do not win out over pragmatism. The two leaders are seeking calm to preserve the close economic, political and national security relationship between Japan and the United States.

With all the talk of a metaphorical "war" on economic issues, the basic security arrangement between the two countries remains solid, although there is a continuing effort on the American side to correct the imbalance in that relationship. The effort to reorder it, a high Japanese official said last week, has been the subject of "nonpublic discussion."

The Tokyo government says that the security arrangement is the "pillar" of its own security and is vital to "the Asia-Pacific region as a whole." But Japanese sources in New York say the military issue is still too sensitive for open discussion within Japan and with other Asian countries that were the victims of Japanese invasion in World War II. And the United States also has qualms about too great a Japanese military buildup.

Administration sources emphasized that the Japanese are already buyers of military equipment, with their purchases running at about \$1 billion a year. Japan has bought F-15 fighter planes and P-3 anti-submarine aircraft, and is expected to buy the FSX, a new support fighter.

These sources say there would be "a lot of problems" if Japan decided to produce a fighter plane of its own because of resistance from American aircraft producers, who say a Japanese fighter plane would not be "cost-effective." But the Japanese insist that cost-effectiveness is not the only consideration; national pride and the expected technological benefits of building a fighter aircraft are also involved.

M. R. NAKASONE said Japan now intends to buy American supercomputers. U.S. officials want Japan to buy more U.S. military goods as well, specifically warships; they say Japan has never bought an American-produced warship.

All things considered, however, Japanese-American national security relations are on an even keel. On Thursday, Mr. Reagan praised Japan for taking on additional sea and air responsibilities in the North Pacific. And he applauded Japan's decision to end its earlier policy of keeping military spending below 1 percent of gross national product; the United States spends more than 5 percent of its GNP on national security.

The absolute difference in military outlays between the two countries is much greater: in 1987 Japan plans to spend \$25 billion, compared with U.S. military outlays of \$274.3 billion. Some American economists contend that the heavier U.S. commitment, especially with its use of so much scientific and technological manpower, gives Japan a big economic advantage, further swelling its trade surplus.

Tokyo says it considers "the mutual exchange of technology between Japan and the United States in the field of defense to be extremely important for the effective functioning of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements." In January 1983 Japan opened the way for such transfer of military technologies as "the sole exception" to its policy of not exporting arms and military technologies.

Last September, Japan decided to participate in the Strategic Defense Initiative; Tokyo says it is "currently consulting with the United States on specific measures to insure that its participation goes smoothly."

Building Spending Off in U.S.

Big 1.3% Drop Worries Analysts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. construction spending fell by 1.3 percent in March, as nonresidential construction dropped sharply and a small increase in homebuilding failed to take up the slack, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The decline was much larger than many financial analysts had expected and suggested a slowing of the economy.

Building activity totaled \$379.0 billion in March at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, after a revised 0.7 percent increase in February. Construction totaled \$383.9 billion in February, the department said. It had previously reported a 1.0 percent rise that month.

Nonresidential construction fell by 4.1 percent in March, to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$36.2 billion, down from \$38.9 billion in February.

The slump included all major nonresidential categories: industrial, office, hotel and other commercial construction. The only increases were in the religious category, up to \$2.7 billion from \$2.6 billion, and educational facilities, which rose to \$3.3 billion from \$2.9 billion.

By contrast, housing construction was up only 0.4 percent for March, to \$183.8 billion from February's \$183.0 billion.

Single-family home construction rose 1.6 percent, to \$111.4 billion from \$109.6 billion. Multi-family units were up 1.4 percent to \$29.9 billion from \$29.5 billion.

Public building construction was down by 1.2 percent, to \$73.9 billion from \$74.8 billion in February. The department said March single-family construction was 16 percent higher than in March last year, while nonresidential building was 9 percent below year-ago levels.

Some economists are concerned that U.S. economic growth will slow in the second quarter following a robust 4.3 percent growth rate during the first three months.

(AP, Reuters)



Mitsubishi Corp.'s Chinese and Japanese workers in its Beijing office.

Japan's Sun Rising in Chinese Trade

Tokyo's Export Drive Outpaces U.S., Other Nations

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — By outworking and often outsmarting their American and European rivals, Japanese companies have taken such a lead in doing business with China that other countries have only a meager chance of catching up.

That is the overwhelming conclusion here of executives and diplomats not only from Japan and China, but from the United States. Many Americans acknowledge that they have been outmaneuvered by the Japanese in the scramble to cultivate business in the world's most populous country.

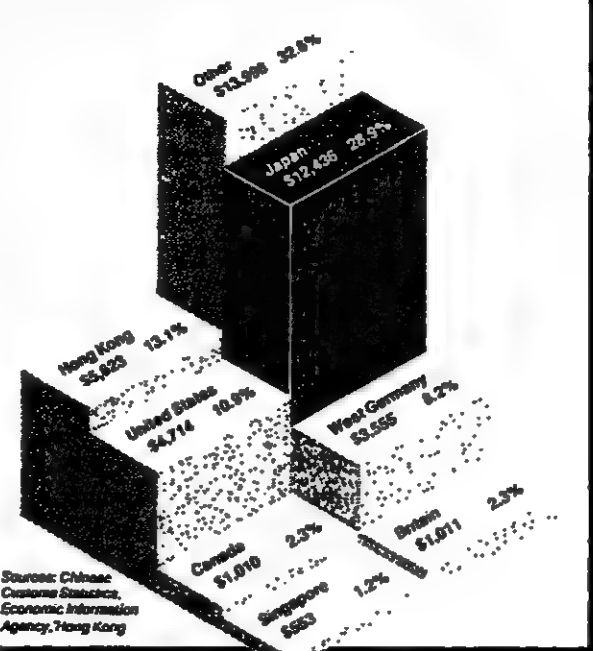
"The Japanese have such a substantial lead that it would be difficult for Western Europe and the United States to make strong inroads," said Lois Dougan Trellak, director of the Hong Kong-based China division of Business International, a consulting company.

"Japanese companies have already laid the groundwork in the equipment that they have installed all over the country," she explained. "When spare parts or additional equipment are needed, the Chinese companies will tend to turn to the Japanese suppliers with whom they have experience."

Richard Wong, head of China operations for Bank of America, was equally blunt in describing prospects for U.S. banks in Chi-

Chinese Imports in 1986

Total, \$42.9 billion. Country totals in millions of U.S. dollars.



na: "I would imagine that three years down the road almost all American banks and most European banks will be wiped out of the credit market. They are just not competitive."

Japan's success here seems a

case study of the strategy that has enabled Japanese companies to enjoy brilliant success in other foreign markets. They have made a vast commitment to the Chinese market, establishing offices

See CHINA, Page 15

Soviet to Buy 4 Million Tons Of U.S. Wheat

By Gary Klint
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, after months of urging by the Reagan administration, has agreed to buy 4 million metric tons (4.4 million short tons) of American wheat at subsidized rates.

The Soviet purchases would represent the largest sale ever of subsidized American wheat to a single country. U.S. Agriculture Department officials said Thursday.

Although it was not clear what grade of wheat the Soviet Union would be buying, the sale could be worth more than \$400 million to American farmers.

The sale provides for the first major purchase of American wheat by the Russians in two years and would fulfill the Russians' commitment to buy certain quantities of American wheat under a five-year agreement signed in 1983. Last year, the Russians purchased just 153,000 tons of wheat.

"In a sense the agreement is a breakthrough in this long trade relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States," said Daniel G. Amstutz, the undersecretary of agriculture. "It gives evidence that the relationship is a better one that will lead to more business."

Thursday's announcement followed rumors in the commodities markets that have driven wheat prices higher in recent months.

The grain sale was announced after Thursday's session on the Chicago Board of Trade. But the word that Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng would hold a news conference touched off a late buying spree.

The wheat sale should give a significant lift to American wheat growers, who have been suffering from weak commodity prices and surplus production. The amount of wheat to be shipped to the Russians is equal to twice the annual wheat crop in Nebraska or half the annual crop in Kansas.

"Wheat growers are ecstatic," said Nelson Denlinger, executive vice president of U.S. Wheat Asso-

Zambia to Breaks With the IMF's Austerity Policies

By Gary Klint
New York Times Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said Friday that his government was breaking from International Monetary Fund austerity policies to embark on a new economic strategy involving greater government controls.

Mr. Kaunda said in a broadcast that Zambia would limit debt-service payments to 10 percent of its net foreign exchange income after certain vital imports had been deducted. The policies are similar to those advocated by Peru.

He also announced the abolition of Zambia's foreign exchange auction and the establishment of a new fixed rate of 8 kwacha to the dollar, compared with 21 kwacha last week.

Mr. Kaunda also announced a price freeze and the introduction of systematic price controls. He fixed lending interest rates at 15 percent.

Although the Russians are the world's largest producer of wheat, they need to import 15 million to 20 million tons of wheat a year to satisfy their domestic demand.

According to one official, an American negotiator traveled to Moscow with the wheat offer last month and the Russians relayed their acceptance of the offer on Tuesday.

The agreement provides that the wheat will be shipped no later than Sept. 30. Agriculture Department officials refused to say what the subsidy would be set at.

Brazil Devalues Cruzado As Part of Austerity Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil has devalued its currency just two days after the appointment of a new finance minister, in an austerity program aimed at controlling inflation, stimulating exports and "re-establishing a dialogue" with the country's foreign creditors.

Effective Friday, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said the cruzado will trade at 27,455 buying and 27,592 selling against the U.S. dollar, compared with a previous rate of 25,307 buying and 25,434 selling. That represents a 7.8 percent devaluation.

The devaluation was accompanied by a regular daily adjustment of just under 1 percent that keeps pace with Brazilian inflation, which is now about 15 percent a month.

"The exchange rate must be realistic, to guarantee that our exports are competitive and ensure equilibrium in our balance of payments," Mr. Bresser Pereira said.

The devaluation was foreshadowed Wednesday when Mr. Bresser Pereira, in his first public remarks since taking over from Dilsen Fumero earlier this week, said he would give priority to rebuilding Brazil's trade surplus to restore foreign confidence in the economy.

He said Brazil would maintain its nine-week-old moratorium on

interest payments to foreign banks until the new "adjustment plan" was ready for presentation.

But, in contrast to the nationalist language often used by his predecessor, the new minister emphasized the need to improve relations with international banks.

He did not say when formal talks with a 14-bank advisory committee would resume, but he disclosed that the new president of the central bank, who will lead the Brazilian negotiating team, would be a longtime associate, Fernando Miller de Oliveira, a Harvard-educated economist who headed the Bank of the State of São Paulo.

Mr. Miller is to succeed Francisco Roberto Oros, who had held the central bank job since February.

Mr. Bresser Pereira's appointment represents a softening of Brazil's recent militant stance against its creditors, a policy that Mr. Fumero and Mr. Oros embodied.

But his moves are meeting some resistance. Miguel Arraes, a leading national politician and governor of Pernambuco State, has withdrawn his support from President José Sarney, saying he opposed the policies of the new finance minister.

(NYT, AP, UPI, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 1
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.9360
French franc	6.5455
German mark	1.3663
Italian lira	2.3667
Japanese yen	163.89
Swiss franc	1.4836
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Other Dollar Values	May 1
Argentine peso	1.4836
Australian dollar	1.4836
Belgian franc	36.363
Canadian dollar	0.7456
Dutch guilder	2.3667
Spanish peseta	166.667
Swedish krona	4.6667
Swiss franc	1.4836
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

Europe	May 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Key Money Rates

United States	May 1
1 month	7 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

U.S. Money Market Funds

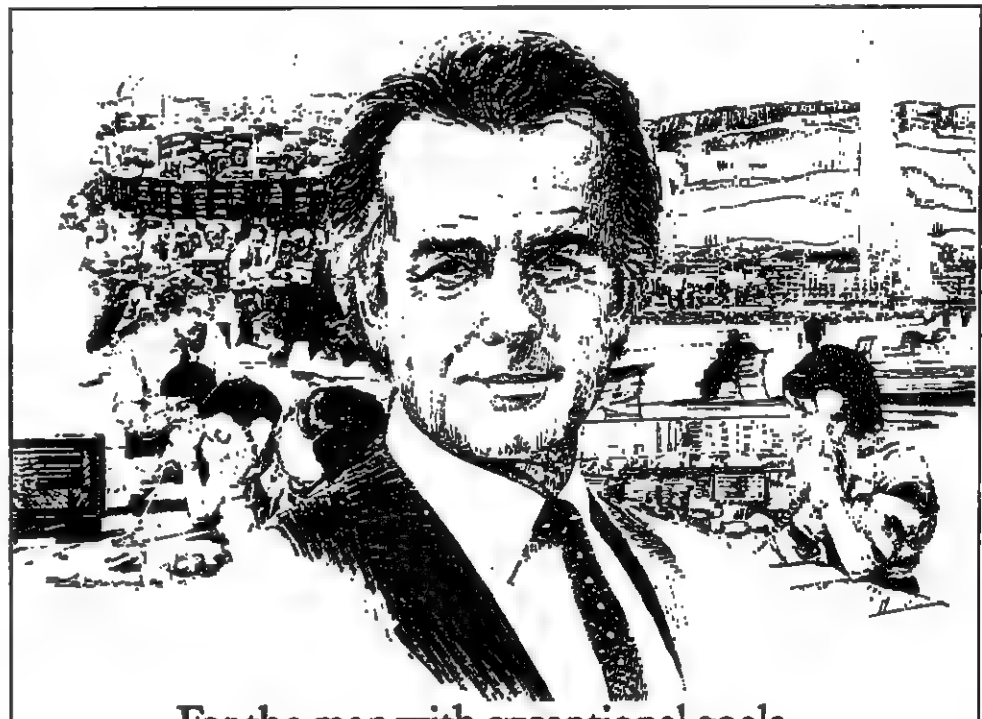
1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

Sources: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Net Falls After Fraud Provision

By Ferdinand Proetzman
International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG's group net profit declined 2.7 percent in 1986, as losses at foreign units and a special provision to cover losses from fraudulent foreign exchange dealings wiped out gains in Europe.

Carl H. Hahn, VW's managing board chairman, said that group net profit fell to 380 million Deutsch-

marks (about \$322 million) in 1986, from 396 million DM the previous year. The special provision came to 473 million DM.

The foreign-exchange losses stem from what experts are calling the largest currency-trading scandal in West Germany's history.

Volkswagen claims its foreign-exchange hedging operations, designed to produce profits and protect the company from fluctuating currency rates, were criminally manipulated through forged forward contracts and computer tampering.

"The company has been seriously damaged through the illegal actions of third parties, undertaken with considerable criminal energy, and, in all likelihood, the disloyal actions of our own co-workers," Mr. Hahn said.

About 256 million DM of the currency-loss provision has been used to honor dollar contracts that were left open because futures contracts intended to cover them were forged, Mr. Hahn said.

The money for the provision came from 1986 operating earnings, company officials said.

Mr. Hahn said that operating earnings fell in 1986, but declined to give specific figures.

Exchange rates also affected VW's group sales, which rose only 0.6 percent in 1986 to \$2.79 billion DM, from \$2.5 billion in 1985, Mr. Hahn said.

He attributed the nearly stagnant sales growth to the strong appreciation of the mark against other major currencies.

Calculating foreign sales in marks negated the effect of a 15 percent gain in worldwide vehicle sales to 2.76 million units, he said.

VW's earnings were also hurt by losses at foreign subsidiaries.

SEAT SA of Spain posted a loss of 419 million DM in 1986, while the Brazilian and South African operations also had big losses.

Mr. Hahn said VW also had to cover 200 million DM in losses at Triumph-Adler AG, its former off-office equipment unit, which it sold in August to Olivetti SPA for 5 percent of Olivetti's equity.

Operations in Europe, however, offset the losses abroad, said Peter Frerk, acting VW finance chief.

Parent company net income rose 1.7 percent in 1986 to 485 million DM, up from 477 million DM, while sales gained 5.7 percent to 41.13 billion DM from 38.92 billion DM, Mr. Frerk said.

Mr. Hahn said he expects VW's 1987 group sales to rise to about 55 billion DM, with production up 5 percent. He also said 1987 earnings results will not suffer from the currency scandal.

But the scandal has already altered the way VW conducts foreign exchange business. That sector was once used to generate profits through arbitrage as well as to protect earnings from abroad.

"We are reviewing the idea of keeping its role as a profit center," Mr. Hahn said. "But you can be sure we have installed more rigid controls."

VW has yet to appoint successors to Rolf Selowsky, the former finance director, and Burkhardt Junger, the former chief foreign-exchange dealer. Both lost their jobs shortly after VW filed charges of fraud, forgery and breach of trust against unidentified persons in early March.

Mr. Hahn said the scandal surfaced in February, when VW presented the National Bank of Hungary with \$308 million in forward dollar contracts, executed at a rate of 2.99 DM to the dollar.

A VW internal review showed that the contracts were "forged" that were so well done, that there was never any reason to suspect them," Mr. Hahn said.

Ratners Bids
£303 Million for
U.K. Stores Firm

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ratners PLC, the British jewelry concern, said Friday it would make an agreed bid for Combined English Stores Group PLC that values the ordinary share capital at £303 million (£303 million).

The offer would be on the basis of 21 new Ratners shares for every 20 in CES, with a 100 pence cash offer for every CES cumulative preference share.

Full acceptance would create 85.7 million new Ratners shares, 44 percent of the enlarged share capital.

In the 33 weeks to the end of January, CES had pretax profit of £21.8 million on turnover of £189 million.

CES shares rose to 345 pence from 322 pence on Thursday's close. Ratners dropped to 343 pence from 357 pence Thursday.

W.V. Campbell to Head Apple Software Spin-Off

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

William V. Campbell, executive vice president for sales and marketing at Apple Computer Inc., is to lead a new software company to be spun off within the year.

Mr. Campbell, 46, one of the top five Apple executives, told The New York Times this would be a chance to help Apple while running his own company.

The new company will be established over the next eight to 12 months while still a part of Apple. It will initially produce and market software that Apple already makes for its own machines and will develop new software. But Apple expects to move quickly to sell a majority stake in the new company to outsiders.

"We will make sure this thing demonstrates its ability to run independently while it's still a part of Apple," said Mr. Campbell, who will be president and chief operating officer of the as-yet unnamed company.

Spinning off its software opera-

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manager of fixed-income trading operations for Goldman, Sachs & Co. in London, to head a new trading division in New York. With the title of division executive, Mr. Jones, 36, is to direct the liquid markets division. This group of 450 professionals encompasses foreign exchange and U.S. government trading and sales, fixed-income arbitrage and sales and marketing for fixed income products in the United States.

Western Co. of North America, an oilfield services concern that has not had a profitable quarter since 1982, recruited Sheldon R. Erikson as president and chief executive officer, Mr. Erikson, 44, former president of Joy Petroleum Equipment Co. in Houston, is to succeed H.E. Chiles, 76, who founded Western in 1939 and who will remain as chairman of the Fort Worth company.

Tonka Corp. of Minnetonka, Minnesota, has named James D. Miller president of its new unit, Tonka Toys International. Mr. Miller, 43, has been vice president and chief financial officer since joining the toy company in 1984. Succeeding him will be Robert C. Rich, also 43, who has been chief executive officer of Hartmarx Corp.'s special markets group.

Paine Webber Group Inc., the New York financial services firm, has recruited James C. Treadway Jr., a Washington lawyer and a former member of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as general counsel. Mr. Treadway, 43, succeeds Sam Scott Miller, who is leaving to become a partner in the New York office of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, a San Francisco-based law firm.

CPC International Inc., the U.S. foods group based in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, has named James R. Eiszner, president and chief executive officer, to the additional title of chairman. Mr. Eiszner, 59, succeeds James W. McKee, who becomes chairman of the executive committee. Mr. McKee, 64, is to retire Sept. 1.

Ford and Nissan
Study Venture in
North America

By Ferdinand Proetzman
International Herald Tribune

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. said Friday they plan to study the feasibility of developing and producing a vehicle together in North America.

The two automakers said that if such a vehicle were developed, it would not compete with any of their existing models.

The study will investigate a range of issues, including product details, possible plant sites in the United States and Canada, and possible parts suppliers, to determine if the vehicle could be built and marketed profitably in North America.

The study could take as long as one year to complete.

In December, there were published reports that Ford was discussing a joint venture with Nissan to produce V-8 and V-6 engines in the United States in the 1990s. A spokeswoman said Ford never confirmed those reports.

Mr. Hahn said he expects VW's 1987 group sales to rise to about 55 billion DM, with production up 5 percent. He also said 1987 earnings results will not suffer from the currency scandal.

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2 Pioneer U.S. Chip Makers Plan to Merge

By Nancy Rivers Brooks
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Advanced Micro Devices Inc. and Monolithic Memories Inc., two pioneer computer chip companies, have agreed to a merger that will create the world's largest company making nothing but integrated circuits.

The stock-swap merger, valued at \$432 million based on Thursday's closing price of AMD's stock, is part of a shift toward bigger companies in the traditionally entrepreneurial industry.

W.J. Sanders 3d, chairman of AMD, said the merger "exemplifies the recognition of a new era in our industry where size and financial muscle are on an equal footing with entrepreneurship and innovation as the basis for sustained, profitable growth."

On Wednesday, in a similar industry development, Thomson-CSF of France and SGS Microelectronics SPA, a subsidiary of Italy's state telecommunications company, STET, said they would combine their semiconductor operations.

Under the agreement in principle, each of Monolithic Memories' 21.8 million shares will be converted into seven-eighths of a share of AMD stock.

The merger, which still has to be approved by shareholders and government regulators, is expected to be completed in three or four months, the companies said.

The merger will create a company with \$1 billion in projected sales, 17,000 employees and 330

million in cash. Monolithic Memories will be operated as a subsidiary of AMD, which is the fifth-largest U.S. manufacturer of integrated circuits, a type of semiconductor.

Irwin Federman, president of Monolithic Memories, will become vice chairman of AMD.

AMD will be the world's largest exclusive manufacturer of integrated circuits, the two companies said. Other, larger companies make integrated circuits but have more diverse product lines.

The stock of AMD, which is based in Sunnyvale, California, slipped 87.5 cents Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange to close at \$22.125. Monolithic Memories, of Santa Clara, California, jumped

\$3.125 a share to close at \$17.625 in over-the-counter trading.

Monolithic had net income of \$8.9 million on revenues of \$205 million in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1986.

Struggling AMD posted a \$95.9 million loss on sales of \$632 million for the year ended March 31.

Paul Johnson, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin in New York, said the merger "solves some problems" for AMD.

"It makes them a bigger company, which in this industry seems to be good."

"It used to be that the companies competed against each other and now the competition is Japan and the Japanese are huge."

Telecom Talks Stall in Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — Negotiations between a Japanese consortium and a group of British and U.S. companies on forming a new telecommunications company in Japan are virtually deadlocked, spokesmen said Friday.

A foreign-led group, including Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain and Pacific Telesis International of the United States, and a group led by four of Japan's largest trading and electrical companies are negotiating to form a new company to compete with Kokusai Den Shin Denwa Co. in the Japanese telecommunications market.

KDD now holds the Japanese monopoly on international communications.

Dozens of companies have applied for licenses to compete. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has demanded that the two major consortiums merge, saying the market is too small.

Jonathan Solomon, director of special projects for Cable & Wireless, said the U.S. and British group, known as International Digital Communications Planning, was rebuffed by the Japanese on demands for a substantial share in the new company.

Australian Developer to Buy Bonwit Teller

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Allied Stores Corp. has agreed to sell its tony Bonwit Teller division to Hooker Corp., a big Australian real estate developer, for \$101 million.

The sale, expected to become final on July 1, would give Hooker control of all 13 Bonwit Teller stores in the Midwest and East.

Hooker, which is based in Sydney, said Thursday that it would use Bonwit, a 100-year-old specialty retailer, as "the foundation of an aggressive program of expansion and revitalization."

Paul Carter, a Hooker spokesman, said the company might add 15 Bonwit Teller locations nation-

wide over the next five years, many in malls developed by Hooker.

Hooker, through various subsidiaries, is developing four regional shopping malls in the United States. The company said it "envisions substantial synergy between its mall development and expansion plans for Bonwit Teller."

Hooker already has extensive U.S. operations through its Atlanta-based Hooker Holdings. They include Hooker-Barnes Homes, Hooker-Barnes Projects and Merikamer Jewelers. Last December, Hooker bought Merrill Lynch Commercial Real Estate.

For Allied, which operates nearly 700 department and specialty

stores in 46 states, the sale is the second this week and the seventh in a radical restructuring.

Allied was acquired after a heated fight late last year by Toronto-based Campeau Corp. for \$3.4 billion. As many expected, Campeau later disclosed that it would have to sell 16 of Allied's 24 divisions and reduce its store holdings by more than half to repay \$1.1 billion in loans used to purchase Allied.

Robert Campeau, Allied's chairman and chief executive officer, said Thursday that agreements for the sale of Allied divisions now totaled more than \$500 million, "sufficient to satisfy fully our bank obligations for 1987."

Eitel Rejects
Bid by United
Newspapers

The Associated Press

LONDON — Eitel Group PLC, a financial and sports information company, has rejected a \$259 million (\$430 million) takeover bid from United Newspapers, and has urged shareholders not to take any action.

United owns the Daily Express and Sunday Express newspapers, Punch magazine and a string of regional newspapers. Its merchant bank, Samuel Montagu, owns 26.3 percent of Eitel.

The bank said Wednesday that it bought the stake for \$64 million from Robert Maxwell, owner of the Daily Mirror, who bid unsuccessfully for Eitel last year. The bank has promised either to sell the shares to United or to accept the United offer.

Lord Stevens, chairman of United, said his company had "no present intention of selling any parts of Eitel."

COMPANY NOTES

Allied-Signal Inc.'s Bendix electronics unit said it has agreed to form a 50-50 joint venture with Daesung Industrial Co. of South Korea to make electronic controls and systems for Korean automakers. Bendix said a plant would be built in Taegu, South Korea, which also would export products to Bendix operations worldwide.

American Motors Corp. said it would offer no-interest financing on certain 1986 and 1987 Renault cars and Jeeps starting May 1. AMC ran a similar program last autumn that applied to some 1986 Renault models and some Jeeps.

Beverly Enterprises, the largest U.S. nursing home chain, said the New York Stock Exchange is moving to delist the company's common stock because of Beverly's decision to issue a block of preferred shares with separate voting rights. Beverly has requested a hearing.

Bombardier Inc.'s Canadian Ltd. subsidiary said it has received Canadian and U.S. certification of its new Challenger 601-3A business jet aircraft, clearing the way for deliveries to begin in early May.

Bond Corp. International said it plans a 5-for-2 rights issue to raise 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$192 million). It said that shareholders would be offered the right to subscribe to the shares, which would have a face value of 1 dollar, at 1.80 dollars apiece. The company is a 66.2 percent-owned subsidiary of Bond Corp. Holdings of Australia.

Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV are coordinating a 20 million new share issue for Philips NV, Credit Suisse said. Of

the shares, five million are to be offered in the United States by Goldman, Sachs & Co. The remaining shares offered internationally will be coordinated by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank for the Netherlands, Credit Suisse First Boston for Switzerland, Dresdner Bank AG for West Germany, Morgan Grenfell & Co. for Britain and Nomura Securities Co. for Japan.

Emhart Corp. of the United States said it completed the sale of its USM Corp. shoe machinery operations to Ablekint Ltd. of London for \$115 million as part of a strategy to reduce its involvement in the capital-goods markets.

General Motors Corp.'s Electronic Data Systems Corp. unit said it has signed an agreement to supply claims processing and other data services to National Account Service Co., a joint venture of five of the largest U.S. Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans. The value of the contract was not disclosed. EDS said the initial 114-year agreement contains options for additional five-year periods.

J.C. Penney said it would move its corporate headquarters and some 3,800 employees to a new headquarters in Dallas next spring, in an effort to cut operating costs and cash in on its valuable New York real estate.

Superfos AS, the Danish-based chemicals, foodstuffs, packaging and construction group, said it has sold its American fertilizer unit, Royster Co., to Cedar Holdings Inc. of Connecticut for an unspecified price. Superfos said that its loss in selling Royster, based in Virginia and purchased in 1984, was within the \$75 million kroner (\$55 million) provided for in the 1986 annual statement.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada				Eastman Kodak				Liz Claiborne			
Canada Development				1987				1987			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	Revenue	2,450	2,450	2,450	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	689.2	672.0	672.0	Revenue	1,787	1,787	1,787	Revenue	273	273	273
Net Inc.	14.8	14.8	14.8	Net Inc.	7.9	7.9	7.9	Net Inc.	32.3	32.3	32.3
Per Share	0.04	0.04	0.04	Per Share	0.08	0.08	0.08	Per Share	0.81	0.81	0.81
				1986 includes charges of \$7.3 million.							
Delco				EO & G				Masco			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	327.8	318.0	318.0	Revenue	268.8	268.8	268.8	Revenue	429.0	429.0	429.0
Net Inc.	1.8	1.8	1.8	Net Inc.	1.5	1.5	1.5	Net Inc.	58.0	58.0	58.0
Per Share	0.47	0.47	0.47	Per Share	0.45	0.45	0.45	Per Share	0.81	0.81	0.81
				1986 net restated.							
Ford Motor of Canada				Essex Business Sys.				Haddad South Un.			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	2,450	2,450	2,450	Revenue	294.8	294.8	294.8	Revenue	79.9	79.9	79.9
Net Inc.	72.4	72.4	72.4	Net Inc.	32.4	32.4	32.4	Net Inc.	0.81	0.81	0.81
Per Share	0.74	0.74	0.74	Per Share	0.75	0.75	0.75	Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
				Net includes credits of \$200,000 to \$100,000.							
Texaco Canada				Fluorinex Companies				Murray Hill			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	745.0	745.0	745.0	Revenue	1,075	1,075	1,075	Revenue	333.5	333.5	333.5
Net Inc.	0.7	0.7	0.7	Net Inc.	15.0	15.0	15.0	Net Inc.	0.81	0.81	0.81
Per Share	0.01	0.01	0.01	Per Share	0.71	0.71	0.71	Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
				1986 net includes stock split.							
Japan				Ford Motor				Nocr			
Kirin Brewery	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	1,217	1,217	1,217	Revenue	18,148	18,148	18,148	Revenue	10.8	10.8	10.8
Net Inc.	33,000	33,000	33,000	Net Inc.	1,075	1,075	1,075	Net Inc.	0.81	0.81	0.81
Per Share	37.81	37.81	37.81	Per Share	2.75	2.75	2.75	Per Share	0.09	0.09	0.09
United States				General Public Util.				Occidental Petro			
Arrow Electronics	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	1,412	1,412	1,412	Revenue	2,450	2,450	2,450	Revenue	770.0	770.0	770.0
Net Inc.	131	131	131	Net Inc.	51.0	51.0	51.0	Revenue	0.30	0.30	0.30
Per Share	1.31	1.31	1.31	Per Share	0.50	0.50	0.50	Per Share	0.30	0.30	0.30
				1986 net includes gain of \$0.1 million.							
Citicorp Holdings				General Re				Osslen			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	1,217	1,217	1,217	Revenue	885.5	784.3	784.3	Revenue	12.1	12.1	12.1
Net Inc.	131	131	131	Net Inc.	1.2	1.2	1.2	Revenue	0.31	0.31	0.31
Per Share	1.31	1.31	1.31	Per Share	0.06	0.06	0.06	Per Share	0.01	0.01	0.01
				Net includes gain of \$0.1 million.							
Computer Sciences				Interpub. Group Cos.				Paccor			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	1,217	1,217	1,217	Revenue	2,450	2,450	2,450	Revenue	373.4	373.4	373.4
Net Inc.	4.21	4.21	4.21	Net Inc.	2,450	2,450	2,450	Net Inc.	1.18	1.18	1.18
Per Share	1.29	1.29	1.29	Per Share	0.25	0.25	0.25	Per Share	1.18	1.18	1.18
				1986 includes charges of \$2.2 million.							
Cyclops				Laysan & Platt				Pennzoil			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	376.3	376.3	376.3	Revenue	1,075	1,075	1,075	Revenue	444.0	444.0	444.0
Net Inc.	18.4	18.4	18.4	Net Inc.	12.7	12.7	12.7	Revenue	12.1	12.1	12.1
Per Share	0.64	0.64	0.64	Net Inc.	0.62	0.62	0.62	Revenue	0.31	0.31	0.31
				1986 net includes charge of \$88 million.							
Essex Business Sys.				Lincoln National				Parsipac			
1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985	1st Qtr.	1987	1986	1985
Revenue	2,450	2,450	2,450	Revenue	1,790	1,790	1,790	Revenue	81.7	81.7	81.7
Net Inc.	1,030	1,030	1,030	Net Inc.	1,030	1,030	1,030	Revenue	0.75	0.75	0.75
Per Share	1.03	1.03	1.03	Net Inc.	0.59	0.59	0.59	Revenue	0.09	0.09	0.09
				Net includes charges of \$44.8 million.							

PEANUTS

PEANUTS

HEY, MANAGER...WE HAVE A PROBLEM...

I THINK THE FARMER WANTS US OFF THE FIELD...

FARMER? WHAT FARMER?!

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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
58 Actress Prenniss	69 Kind of strike 71 Felix's "odd" friend	90 Big baking potatoes	99 "Heads —, tails you lose!" Croker
59 Aply named author	72 Mirella of the Met	91 Put behind bars	101 Wonder's — "She Lovely?"
61 Things go hummingly here	73 Woods, in Wassy	92 Lose enthu- siasm for: Colloq.	102 Tobacco, for one
62 Like a tale of "the one that got away"	75 Sidewalk surface	93 Does some meter reading?	103 Hayle decision
64 Tiny Tom	76 Poly follower 77 Glamorous 90 Alienate	94 Word in a French toast	104 Writer Bag- nold
65 Tuscany's entry permit	81 Brubeck or Garraway	95 Low rating	107 Bribe for Cer- berus
66 Pigment for Constable	82 Cleo's bosom buddy	96 Hack	108 Wave, to Juan
67 Mortgage claims	89 Crow's relative	97 — about (ap- proximately)	109 Bled in the laundry
		98 1511, to Fabius	

BLONDIE

IT LOOKS WONDERFUL. LET ME TRY IT ON.

YOU LOOK MARVELOUS. LET'S BOTH BUY ONE!

WHERE'S THE ELEVATOR?

THANKS A LOT! WHAT DID I DO?

ANDY CAPP

TCH! TCH!

DISGUSTING!

TAKE NO NOTICE - THEY ALWAYS HAVE THE CONTEMPT FOR A HUSBAND. THEY NEVER FORGET HOW EASY IT WAS TO TRAP HIM IN THE FIRST PLACE.

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Startling news, that. Add Broder's assertion that the media "tilt towards mass movements," and the reader may be tempted to regard the evidence of

press as performing a semi-official function: finger to-the-wind, defusing the limits of legitimate inquiry. Some press watchers have found evidence of such a pattern in coverage of the Iran-contra affair. The New Yorker, for instance, wrote that the mainstream organs (with which Broder is chiefly concerned: The Washington Post, The New York Times, the newsmagazines and the networks) resisted following up on allegations of illegal funding of the contras that appeared in peripheral outlets from Pacifica radio to The Miami Herald).

Broder's biggest point is that this is an era of "press-government integration," and here his reporting is excellent. He describes the rise in reporters' social status in the United States and cites cases after case of journalists hiring on in government. He depicts the major news organs holding lavish parties at the national political conventions and competing for star guests.

DAVID S. BRODER has written three books about politics but, conscious of the increasing influence of the media ("for many an unsettling presence at the very heart of national power"), has now turned his gaze inward. The national political correspondent and columnist for *The Washington Post* is urging readers and viewers to be more skeptical. Journalism, he says, is often produced in "ignorance and haste" or reflects newspeople's "ingrained values and biases."

Broder eschews a sectarian view, and his candor about so-called journalistic objectivity is bracing. His concern is that the media should cover politics so that it becomes a public "dialogue about the country's future." To the extent that the press fails in that responsibility, he is unpitying (and sometimes pious). Thus he attacks the tendencies of reporters to indulge in "plot creation" and caricature rather than dig out facts, their immunity to new

Meanwhile, he observes that Reagan aides, building a "propaganda machine," "often call around to the three networks to find out what their White House pieces will include, and then they lobby to have the tone or focus shift in the direction the White House would like it to go."

Nixon is a villain of this book. In Broder's view dangerous figure whom just about everyone from Walter Lippmann to Stewart Alsop failed to see through. The press first rehabilitated Nixon in the late '50s; Broder quotes a favorable Newsweek clip that showed Nixon rising at 5:30 A.M. to revise a speech and then play Brahms on the piano — and argues that such behavior should have been treated as "bizarre," not inspiring.

All in all, the author is harshest on himself. He recites endless failures, from discounting the antiwar movement in 1968, to making Gerald Ford a cartoon figure, to blowing the story on the first Mondale-Reagan debate because he was disappointed over a Chicago Cubs loss. When the hapless Broder scores one, walking out on Henry Kissinger rather than agreeing that a meeting should be off the record, it's a truly emotional moment.

Indeed, what most invigorates this fine book is its portrait of a rigorous reporter who approaches his work with high purpose, even passion. It might even have been titled *The Education of David Broder*—and should be distributed to all those jaded journalists who are amazed that Broder continues at 57 to work the phones, that he doesn't sit back and simply gasbag. Reporting is such important and difficult work, he keeps saying, he's going to keep at it until he gets it right.

Philip Weiss, a contributing editor of The Columbia Journalism Review, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

WIZARD of ID

LARSON E. PETTIFOGGER

FRIEND OF THE LITTLE MAN

WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU, SIRE?

GET RID OF THE SIGN!

THE WIZARD OF ID BY PHILIP K. DICK

REX MORGAN

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO VISIT GRAN'DAD AT THE HOSPITAL WHEN YOU GET HOME FROM WORK, MOTHER?

WE'LL TRY TO VISIT HIM TOMORROW, DARLING! I WON'T BE FINISHED AT THE OFFICE UNTIL AFTER SEVEN! IT'LL BE A LONG DAY FOR ME!

ARE THERE ANY FROZEN DINNERS IN THE REFRIG? IF THERE AREN'T I'VE LEFT SOME CASH ON MY DRESSER! GO OUT AND BUY A COUPLE FOR US TONIGHT! HOPEFULLY, I SHOULD BE HOME BY EIGHT!

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I HAVE TO STOP AT THE HOSPITAL, SUINE! WOULD YOU LIKE ME TO DRIVE YOU HOME FIRST?

IF YOU DON'T MIND! AFTER SLEEPING OVER AT JOANIE'S HOUSE FOR TWO NIGHTS, I NEED TO CATCH UP ON SOME CHORES!

MEANWHILE

HOSPITAL ZONE, QUE!

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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subscription
advertisement.

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SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Rough. **FRANKFURT:** Show. Temp. 15 - 18 (59 - 64). **LONDON:** Show. Temp. 12 - 7 (54 - 45). **MADRID:** Show. Temp. 20 - 10 (68 - 50). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 18 - 64 (64 - 50). **PARIS:** Rainy. Temp. 19 - 9 (66 - 48). **ROME:** Cloudy. Temp. 22 - 72 (72 - 54). **Tel Aviv:** NA. **ZURICH:** Showers. Temp. 20 - 5 (68 - 41). **HANGKONG:** Stormy. Temp. 35 - 27 (95 - 81). **HONG KONG:** Fair. Temp. 20 - 25 (68 - 77). **MANILA:** Fair. Temp. 30 - 26 (86 - 79). **SEOUL:** Fair. Temp. 24 - 72 (75 - 54). **SINGAPORE:** Stormy. Temp. 31 - 25 (88 - 77).

To Our Readers

Canadian stock market quotations were not available in this edition because of problems at the source.

Deutsche Bank	211	216.50	AECI
Deutsche Bank	642	649.50	Anglo American
Dresdner Bank	338.50	339	Barlows
Harpener	399	400.50	Bilvaar
Henkel	505	501	Bulleits
Hochtitel	722	728	GP5A
Hochtitel	272.90	273.80	

SPORTS

Lakers Win, Top 2 Challengers Gone

Mavericks, Blazers, Bullets Ousted; Hawks, 76ers, Jazz Lose

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — The two most serious challengers to the Los Angeles Lakers' supremacy in the Western Conference of the National Basketball Association disappeared from the playoffs Thursday night.

The Dallas Mavericks and Portland Trail Blazers, the teams with the second- and third-best records in the conference, were eliminated in the opening round, with the Mavericks being outlasted by the Seattle SuperSonics, 124-98, and the Trail Blazers being knocked off by the Houston Rockets, 113-101.

On Wednesday night, the Lakers routed the Denver Nuggets for the first sweep of the Colorado franchise in 23 playoff series; the Detroit Pistons completed a 3-0 sweep of the Washington Bullets; the Indiana Pacers and the Golden State Warriors avoided elimination, and the Milwaukee Bucks took a 2-1 lead over the Philadelphia 76ers.

Houston will play Seattle in the second round.

"Game 1 was way too easy," the Mavericks coach, Dick Motta, said of his team's 151-129 victory in the opener of the best-of-five series, which the SuperSonics won, 3-1. "We fell into the trap of believing we were invincible. We had psychologically moved beyond Seattle to the next opponent."

The SuperSonics won the second game by 2 points, the third by 10 and dominated Thursday night.

The Mavericks could not overcome the absence of 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) center James Donaldson, who was out with a sore right leg. The SuperSonics barely missed their injured center, Alton Lister, as Tom Chambers scored 31 points. Xavier McDaniel had 29 and guard Dale Ellis got 21. Ellis, the former Mavericks' lead scorer, had 18 points in the series, 43 in the third game.

The Mavericks' Mark Aguirre, who has had step trouble, was held

NBA PLAYOFFS

to 13 points. He did not score in the last half.

Rockets 113, Trail Blazers 101: In Houston, Akeem Olatunji scored 27 points while Robert Reid had 22 and Ralph Sampson got 18 points and 10 rebounds for the defending conference champions.

The Trail Blazers' Clyde Drexler, who picked up his fifth foul in the third period, was held to 13 points after averaging 21.7 a game during the regular season.

The Rockets took command with a 20-4 surge in the final 4th minutes of the third quarter and Reid scored 10 of his points in the fourth quarter to keep them there.

Lakers 140, Nuggets 103: In Denver, Byron Scott scored 25 points and James Worthy 22 for the winners but Kareem Abdul-Jabbar got 9, ending a string of 467 regular-season and playoff games in which he had been in double figures. His streak of 774 consecutive regular-season games remained intact.

The Lakers, in beating the Nuggets for the ninth straight game, broke open a seesaw contest midway into the second quarter, a 25-8 spurt giving them a 15-point advantage. With their fast break working to perfection, the Lakers made 13 of their first 18 shots that period.

Pistons 97, Bullets 96: In Landover, Maryland, Rick Mahorn made the second of two free throws after having been fouled by Charles Jones while attempting a desperation left-handed layup shot with four seconds left. The Bullets had failed to get the ball in bounds after calling timeout twice.

Mose Malone, who got 31 points and 16 rebounds for the Bullets, had made two free throws with 55 seconds left, when Mahorn fouled him. The Bullets trailed, 78-71, entering the fourth period but took an

89-82 lead with an 18-4 spurt, only to have the Pistons tie at 92 with a 10-3 run. Vinnie Johnson scored 10 of his 21 points in that period, getting eight straight for the Pistons before Mahorn's free throw.

Bucks 121, 76ers 120: In Philadelphia, Jack Sikma had his shot blocked by Roy Hinson but made a six-foot bank shot with two seconds left.

The 76ers had a 117-109 lead with 2:36 to go but the Bucks scored 10 straight points, with Terry Cummings getting 5 of his 26 and Ricky Pierce stripping Julius Erving of the ball for a layup that gave the Bucks a 119-117 lead with 39 seconds left. Charles Barkley tied it again with a short jumper and Cummings fouled Barkley with 22 seconds to go, but he made one of two free throws. After Sikma's jump shot, the 76ers threw the ball away trying to get it in bounds.

Pacers 96, Hawks 87: In Indianapolis, rookie Chuck Person got 23 points, 17 rebounds and 7 assists for the winners, while the Hawks, who could have swept the series, got only three offensive rebounds.

The Pacers had lost all four previous NBA playoff games. Their last playoff victory came 12 seasons ago, in the American Basketball Association.

Warriors 110, Jazz 95: In Oakland, California, Terry Teague scored 30 points and Larry Smith rebounded 17 rebounds as the Warriors avoided being swept in their first playoff appearance since 1977.

Jazz coach Frank Layden came on the court dressed in an overcoat, false nose and mustache, then walked across to the Warriors' coach, George Karl, and frisked him for "secret weapons." Layden said he wanted to break the tension generated by a fight between the teams, and some Utah fans, in the series' second game. (UPI, AP)



Dwight Gooden, right, and Mets manager, Dave Johnson.

Gooden Rejoins Mets After Drug Treatment

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden, after four weeks of treatment for cocaine abuse, returned Thursday to the New York Mets and acknowledged that he had "made a mistake." However, under the advice of his doctor, the Mets would not let their star pitcher talk about his drug problems.

Gooden took 35 seconds to read a prepared statement, then left. He already had run and thrown in a brief workout at Shea Stadium and had received his World Series championship ring from the team's general manager, Frank Cashen.

Gooden was to begin working out with the team Friday and operate on a spring training-like routine that is geared to having him ready to pitch the first week of June. He appeared as trim as he was when he left spring training April 2 and entered the Smith Center for Alcoholism and Drug Treatment in Manhattan.

After introductory remarks by Cashen, Gooden said: "Before I make my statement, I would like to thank all the supporters and fans who have been behind me. I got a lot of letters and they were really touching. 'I know I made a mistake and I regret it a lot. But I must turn the page once again because life goes on and I want to put all this behind me. I want to get back to doing the things that I like and that's playing baseball and having fun once again. I threw on the side today and ran a little bit and it felt great. Things will be better. Thank you.'"

He then left and Cashen said that Gooden would not give interviews in "the foreseeable future." He said it was important for the pitcher to have "breathing space to readjust."

Brewers' Sunny April Ended With Swat From Mr. October

United Press International

OAKLAND, California — April may have belonged to the Milwaukee Brewers, but the last day of the month belonged to Mr. October as Reggie Jackson hit a two-run homer Thursday that enabled the Oakland Athletics to overcome the Brewers, 4-1.

The loss gave the Brewers an 18-3 record for April, the 18 victories tying them with the 1984 Detroit Tigers for the most that month in major-league history.

San Diego's Steve Lincecum struck out eight batters in his 7th inning, and Jay Howell held the Brewers to three hits to help prevent them from breaking the record. And Jackson's homer in the third inning gave the Athletics a 2-1 lead.

Bill Wegman "left a pitch right there," said Jackson, indicating the heart of the strike zone. "He just threw the ball right into my swing."

Luis Polonia led off with a walk and stole second. After Tony Phillips popped up, Jackson drove a slider by Wegman 412 feet (125 meters) into the right-field bleachers for his fourth home run this season and his 552d in the major leagues. He has hit 258 for Oakland.

Tigers 12, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Jack Morris surrendered two runs on his first four pitches for Detroit but survived for his second complete game this season when rookie Matt Nokes, in the seventh inning, hit his first major-league grand slam homer. It was Nokes' second homer in two nights.

Mariners 11, Red Sox 2: In Seattle, Jim Presley's two homers backed Scott Bandhead's five-hit pitching against Boston. Rainer Steve Crawford hit Presley — in the at-bat following his second homer — and set off a second bench-clearing incident in which Red Sox third baseman Wade Boggs apparently injured his right shoulder.

THURSDAY BASEBALL

Mets 11, Expos 3: In the National League, in New York, Rick Aguirre gave up three runs on three hits in the first inning, then did not allow Montreal another hit, while Keith Hernandez and Howard Johnson each hit three-run homers for the Mets. Kevin McReynolds hit a two-run shot and Dave Magadan homered with the bases empty.

Every starter for the Mets had at least one of the team's 13 hits. Aguirre, in one stretch, retired 15 consecutive batters in his first complete game this season.

Mets 9, Braves 8: In Cincinnati, a throwing error by Atlanta shortstop Rafael Ramirez let Buddy Bell score from second base in the 11th inning and salvage the last game of a three-game series. Ken Griffey, Jr., hit a two-run homer.

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As usual, they found nothing. "It's been going on for three years since I went to the spit-fingered fastball," said Scott, who was booed and taunted by obscene chants from the Shea Stadium crowd. "They've got orders to check the ball. If it goes on all year, it goes on all year."

The Mets' Sid Fernandez pitched seven scoreless innings, allowing five hits and striking out eight, to become the National League's first four-game winner.

Cubs 8, Giants 4: In Chicago, Andre Dawson hit for the cycle for the first time in his career, with a homer in the first inning against San Francisco, an RBI double in the third, a single in the fourth and a triple in the sixth, plus a single in the eighth.

Dawson also threw out losing pitcher Roger Mason at first base in the second inning after Mason had hit what had appeared to be a single to right field.

Brewers 8, Athletics 7: In Oakland, California, Paul Molitor and Glenn Braggs homered as Milwaukee hit 14 hits, but Molitor, who raised his A.L. leading average to .395, strangled a hamstring as he sprinted out of the batter's box on his homer and is expected to miss five to seven games.

Rangers 6, Yankees 7: In Arlington, Texas, pinch-hitter Geno Petrilli looped a two-out, two-strike single into right field to score the winning run in the ninth as New York blew a 7-2 lead. The Rangers, in winning their sixth straight, had scored three runs in the eighth off ace reliever Dave Righetti.

Red Sox 11, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Mike Greenwell, getting a rare start in place of left fielder Jim Rice, got three hits, including his first homer this year, and drove in four runs for Boston. Greenwell broke the game with one hit in 11 at-bats.

Blue Jays 6, Twins 1: In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby and Ernie Whitbourn homered against Minnesota.

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WEDNESDAY BASEBALL

Atlanta in the third inning and Zeke Smith allowed only five hits in eight-plus innings for his first victory over the Reds.

Cardinals 10, Padres 6: In St. Louis, Curt Ford's single ended a tie and Vince Coleman followed with a two-run single as their team rallied for five runs in the bottom of the eighth. San Diego had scored four times in the top of the inning.

Dodgers 10, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Bob Welch allowed only one hit in seven innings, running his streak to 27 innings without an earned run, and Pedro Guerrero tripled to start a two-run second inning for Los Angeles, then walked and scored in the fourth and hit a three-run homer in the sixth.

Welch struck out eight, allowing only R.J. Reynolds' two-out double in the second inning.

Phillies 5, Expos 0: In Philadelphia, Shane Bieber held Montreal to six hits in becoming the Phillies' first pitcher to complete a game this season.

Royals 5, Orioles 4: In the American League, in Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Wilson tripled in one run with two out in the bottom of the ninth, then scored the winning run by balking, a lead that had thrown to first on a ground ball.

The Orioles lead scored twice in the top of the inning when Cal Ripken Jr., who had homered and doubled earlier, tripled and scored on Eddie Murray's single, with Murray scoring on Terry Kennedy's single.

Brewers 8, Athletics 7: In Oakland, California, Paul Molitor and Glenn Braggs homered as Milwaukee hit 14 hits, but Molitor, who raised his A.L. leading average to .395, strangled a hamstring as he sprinted out of the batter's box on his homer and is expected to miss five to seven games.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's and Thursday's Line Scores

Wednesday's Results	Thursday's Results
Chicago 101, Cleveland 5	San Diego 10, Houston 5
San Francisco 10, Oakland 5	Los Angeles 10, Milwaukee 5
Seattle 101, Boston 5	Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 5
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 5	San Francisco 10, Oakland 5
San Diego 10, Houston 5	Los Angeles 10, Milwaukee 5
Philadelphia 10, Pittsburgh 5	San Francisco 10, Oakland 5
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 5	San Francisco 10, Oakland 5

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	10	3	.769	0
San Diego	9	4	.692	1
San Francisco	8	5	.615	2
Oakland	7	6	.538	3
Houston	6	7	.462	4
Philadelphia	5	8	.385	5
St. Louis	4	9	.308	6
Cincinnati	3	10	.231	7
Pittsburgh	2	11	.154	8
San Francisco	1	12	.077	9

National League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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San Diego	9	4	.692	1
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Major League Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	10	3	.769	0
San Diego	9	4	.692	1
San Francisco	8	5	.615	2
Oakland	7	6	.538	3
Houston	6	7	.462	4
Philadelphia	5	8	.385	5
St. Louis	4	9	.308	6
Cincinnati	3	10	.231	7
Pittsburgh	2	11	.154	8
San Francisco	1	12	.077	9

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PEOPLE

"Lady Di" 1981: and, right, with Charles recently

Suzanne Lowry is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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